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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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In This Issue

Page

Characteristics Associated With Receipt or Nonreceipt of Financial Aid From Welfare Agencies 1
Robert C. Stone and Fredric T. Schlamp

Marital Instability Among Women in the United States 12
James D. Cowhig

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Reports 15

Notes:
Workshop on Demonstration Projects in Child Welfare 16
Book: "In Aid of the Unemployed" 17

Publications of Interest 19

Program and Operating Statistics 21

IF THE 1965 SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS ARE ENACTED BEFORE PRESS TIME, THE AUGUST ISSUE OF WELFARE IN REVIEW WILL CARRY THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, INCLUDING HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WELFARE PROVISIONS, OF THIS IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Characteristics Associated With Receipt or Nonreceipt of Financial Aid From Welfare Agencies

An Exploratory Study

ROBERT C. STONE and FREDRIC T. SCHLAMP*

THIS STUDY represents an effort to determine whether families dependent on financial aid from welfare agencies are different from or similar to other low-income families in life style, particularly in those characteristics that are handicapping for employment and therefore increase the risk of dependency. Data were obtained on a total of 1,200 families in different parts of California who were interviewed with the use of a detailed questionnaire during the summer of 1964.

The first requisite of the study design was to be certain that nonrecipient families would be studied in the same way as those currently receiving assistance. It is not enough, for example, to be able to associate families receiving assistance with attitudes of psychological dependency. We must be able to show that other low-income families are lacking in these same attitudes of dependency if we are to prove a point. Accordingly, the survey included 600 families currently receiving aid to families with dependent children (unemployed-parent segment), and 600 families not currently receiving assistance whose incomes were matched with the 600 AFDC-UP cases.[1]

It was also necessary to see that ethnic groups were equally represented in the two halves of the sample. Thus, equal numbers of white, Negro, and Spanish-speaking families were included in the two halves of the sample. (For purposes of this discussion, the category "white" does not include Spanish-speaking families.)

Third, it was necessary to control for rural-urban differences in family living that might be so great as to obscure differences between recipient and nonrecipient families. The 1,200 families were therefore chosen equally from four geographic areas in California. The first consisted of two rural counties at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley; the second was the city of San Jose, an area of recent rapid urbanization; and the last two areas were California's two major urban centers--Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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*This paper represents a progress report of a research project funded by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Welfare Administration, and the California State Department of Social Welfare. Dr. Stone is Director of the Institute for Social Science Research, San Francisco State College, where the project is centered, and Dr. Schlamp is on the Research and Statistics staff of the California State Department of Social Welfare. Although the completion date of this study is nearly a year away, the preliminary descriptive findings are of timely importance to public welfare.

[1]The original design of the study was developed by Mr. Earl Raab, consultant to the California State Social Welfare Board; he has served as consultant for this project from its inception.

These 1,200 families were interviewed using a questionnaire that focused on economic, social, and psychological aspects of the families' life styles and life chances. The interviews averaged about 2 hours for each family and were conducted with the husband. In addition, for 300 families, the wife was also interviewed. Selected case studies were also made of 12 families in San Francisco. For this report, only a portion of the data obtained from interviews with the wives and none of the case studies were used. The full range of the collected data will be analyzed in detail in a later report.

It is important to note that the 600 recipient families were selected from the AFDC-UP caseloads in each of the four areas described. As these households were all intact families, that is, they included a father, mother, and one or more children, the 600 matching families also had to be intact family units. Thus, the sample did not include broken families, childless couples, or single persons. In this sense, the sample was a highly specialized one and not representative of the total lower class population.

Because over 200 of the "nonrecipient" families had received assistance from public or voluntary social agencies at some time in the past, it became evident that the families should be classified in terms of their welfare history[2] rather than simply in terms of their current welfare status. Using a dependency index, the families were divided into three groups: those who had never received assistance--392 families; a short-time assistance group (median duration was 4 months)--571 families; and a long-time assistance group (median 26 months)--237 families. (Hereafter these groups are referred to as the "NRA" or never received assistance, the "STA" or short-time assistance, and the "LTA" or long-time assistance groups.) The STA group was defined as those families with less than 12 months of assistance and those families whose welfare experience, regardless of duration, was more than 12 months in the past. The LTA group was defined as those families with 12 months or more of assistance whose welfare experience was less than 12 months previous to the time of interview.

The median family income of the group as a whole was $3,322; the median family size was 6.9 members. The vast percentage of the husbands' occupations were in the unskilled or semiskilled categories, and the median education level for the group was 9.4 years. The husbands' median age was 36.9 years. On the average, these families had lived at one time or another for a total of 9.9 years in a rural environment or a small town. They also were characteristically without savings or insurance and had no private retirement or pension coverage. Seventy-six percent of the families were in debt; the average amount owed was $1,572.

The answers to the questionnaires were grouped into three general subject areas. The first concerned social life and included information about family relationships, kinship, friends, and neighbors. The second was focused on economic matters and covered socioeconomic background, planning for emergency and future needs, material level of living, and barriers and aids to finding work. The third area centered on matters related to psychological dependency and alienation.

Grouped in this manner, the answers indicated an overall similarity in the life styles of the subgroups in the sample. Further study showed patterned differences that constituted variations on the underlying common pattern. The most consistent differences appeared between the NRA and the LTA subgroups. The LTA group was characterized by a coalescence of handicapping factors in all three areas--economic, social, and psychological. The NRA group showed a relative lack of these characteristics that

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[2]In this paper the terms "welfare history" and "welfare dependency" refer to use of aid in the form of money or commodities from public or voluntary social agencies.

constitute barriers to employment or that create tendencies toward dependency status. When the families were classified by ethnic group or urban-rural residence, there was no such coalescence of handicaps in all three areas of family life style. The crucial point is, then,that the differences revolving around dependency ran through the range of families studied, whereas differences associated with ethnic group and rural-urban residence did not.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Of all the subject areas covered by the questionnaire, family relationships appeared to be the least associated with differences in welfare dependency status. The most significant differences in husband and wife roles were by ethnic groups. As anticipated, the data indicated less role-sharing between husband and wife in Spanish-speaking families. Interestingly enough, there was no tendency for such role-sharing to increase from the NRA to the LTA group. One significant difference among the three dependency groups was found: as welfare dependency increased, there was an increase in the proportion of families in which the wife controls the spending of money (29.7 percent, 37.6 percent, and 47.6 percent).

An unanticipated finding was the high incidence of nuclear families among the 1,200 households. Only a very few households included either adult relatives or nonrelatives. The only measure of family stability obtained was the number of years that the husband and wife had maintained a common household; the average was 11 years. The picture of husband and wife roles provided by the data is similar to that described in Mirra Komarovsky's Blue Collar Marriage. [3]

The section on attitudes presents data on psychological functioning that indicate clear differences in family relationship patterns by ethnic groups, even though the data on roles and structure do not show large differences.

Kinship Patterns

It is in the relationship with kin that patterned differences between NRA and LTA families emerge. On 6 out of 11 different indices, including indices of intimacy and frequency of kin relations and of activities such as mutual aid, the NRA group ranked high, and on 8 of these indices the LTA group ranked low. On none of the indices was this rank order of the groups reversed. We had expected that the Spanish-speaking families would show consistently stronger attachment to kin, but found no evidence for this in the sociometric measures obtained. There were no significant patterned differences in kin relations between the rural and urban families.

Non-Kin Relationships

Data on frequency of visiting, degree of intimacy, and types of activities with friends and neighbors indicated an overall similarity in the social relations of the 1,200 families. Where small differences did appear, the LTA group was uniformly low and the NRA group was uniformly high. No systematic or patterned differences were found between ethnic groups. Among the geographic areas, there was a slight tendency for the San Joaquin Valley families to have a higher index of sociability. Seven percent of all informants stated that they had no friends, and 21 percent stated that they had not participated in mutual aid activities with neighbors or acquaintances during the last year. With the exception of churches, organizations were of minor importance in the social life of these people.

The picture of social relations that emerges is consistent with other studies. The focus is on kin, friendship, and neighborhood relationships, with mutual aid being an important element in these relationships. An important clue to the relationship between social life and the world of work among these families was

[3] Random House, New York, 1964.

revealed in answers to questions about where the informants first met friends and participants in mutual aid activities. While the answers varied for men and women, place of work ranked below the neighborhood and home as the place where friends were first met. This is an indication of the relative lack of identification with the world of work. As anticipated, the NRA group reported a higher proportion of friendships generated from the work setting, and the LTA group a lower proportion.

The differences between the NRA group and the LTA group in using the web of social relations involving both kin and non-kin were quite small. The lowered participation of the LTA group seems to be a type of withdrawal rather than large-scale social isolation. This withdrawal may be either a cause or an effect of economic dependency; it may also be considered either a handicap or an advantage with reference to continuity of employment. We have interpreted it as a handicap, as explained in the conclusion.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In studying the economic characteristics of the families, we sought to determine first if there were any significant differences in their socioeconomic backgrounds. The most plausible guess would be that differences in current income level would correlate with differences in socioeconomic background, and this proved to be partly true. In terms of current income, the NRA families had a 19 percent higher income ($3,682) than the LTA group ($3,099); a similar difference in income levels was found between families in San Francisco and those in the rural San Joaquin Valley counties.

The socioeconomic factors studied included level of education, usual occupation, job status pattern for the individual's entire work history, job mobility, continuity of employment, wage level for the longest continuous period of employment, and wage level for the last 3 years. The overall pattern was one of similarities among the subgroups; the largest differences in socioeconomic background were found in comparing the rural valley counties with the three urban centers. Families in the rural counties were characterized by lower educational and occupational levels, less movement on the occupational ladder, and lower wages--characteristics usually considered to imply a higher risk of dependency and therefore greater weight of handicapping characteristics.

There were somewhat similar patterns differentiating the NRA and the LTA groups, although the differences between them were generally smaller than the rural-urban differences. One contrast between the NRA and LTA groups that was larger than the rural-urban difference was in continuity of employment--the LTA group showed the highest levels of unemployment in their job histories. Another important finding was that when the LTA husbands had worked, their average wages were as high as those of the NRA husbands.

Foresight Practices and Economic Security

The second area of inquiry concerning economic factors centered on public measures designed to increase economic security and on foresight practices of the families themselves which were intended to maintain their economic well-being. Eighty-three percent of all the husbands stated that they were covered by social security, but coverage dropped to 72 percent for the LTA group. As might have been expected, there was very little utilization of foresight practices--individual savings, insurance policies, pensions, use of credit unions, and checking accounts. The patterned variation consisted of a higher level of use for the NRA group and a lower level for the LTA cases. Families in the rural valley counties showed the same lower level of foresight practices in contrast with the urban areas. The percentage of men who had been union members at some time in their working lives was substantially

higher in urban than in rural areas; this was the largest difference found, either by residence or by dependency group.

Although the average debt for the 76 percent of families in debt was $1,572, the median debt was $695, indicating a skewed distribution. The largest percentages of families in debt were among the NRA group (81 percent) and those living in the rural area (86 percent). The LTA group included fewer families in debt and a lower average debt for those who did owe money.

The two groups with apparently the least economic security and the least utilization of private foresight practices were the families in a rural environment and the LTA cases. Differences in foresight practices also showed up when families were classified by ethnic group, but they did not reveal a consistent pattern.

Level of Living

The third area of inquiry concerning economic characteristics centered on material possessions and level of living. A checklist was used to record possession of items such as a TV set, telephone, washer, automobile, books, newspaper, etc. The significant differences were between the NRA group on the one hand and the STA and LTA groups on the other. We had expected families in the rural counties to have a distinctly lower number of material possessions, but this did not show up clearly. The meaning of material possessions in the home is not too clear because of the huge debt level sustained by many families. We can only surmise that some large percentage of them periodically lose possessions when they cannot meet monthly payments.

Data on home ownership showed variation by dependency status and geography. Four percent of the LTA families owned their homes. In the San Joaquin Valley counties, 26 percent of the families owned their own homes compared with 3.5 percent homeownership among the San Francisco families. Although incomes in the valley were lower than in any of the other three areas, a higher percentage of valley families had automobiles.

The preceding indicates that elements in the level of living of the 1,200 families vary markedly by geographic location, but not necessarily all in the same direction. Except in matters of debt, the LTA group evidenced a consistently lower level of living.

Aids and Barriers in Finding a Job

In addition to the objective factors relating to the economic condition of the families, questions were also asked about how the person evaluated the problems of finding work. In general, the informants stated that friends were the most important aid in finding work, the employment service was second, want ads third, and union membership fourth. The NRA group placed heavier reliance, in rank order, on friends, past and present employers, and union membership, whereas the LTA group emphasized use of the employment service, want ads, and friends as being of greatest help.

Ill health was one of the most important barriers to work--8.4 percent of the NRA group and 28.3 percent of the LTA group cited it as a barrier to their employment. There was also a significant difference in this factor by ethnic groups, with 24.5 percent of the whites mentioning ill health. These data fit almost exactly the results of a question asked in the section on family relations where the percentages of husbands reporting ill health showed the same pattern.

Only 13.5 percent of the family heads cited discrimination as a barrier to employment. Of those who checked this item, 58.6 percent were Negro, 37.1 percent were Spanish-speaking, and 4.3 percent were white. Nonmembership in a union was cited as a barrier to employment by 11 percent.

The most common barrier to employment, defined in terms of the proportion of persons listing this factor, was that of deficiencies in skill and training (47.8 percent). Though there were differences by dependency status

and ethnic group, they showed no clear pattern. Other factors such as age, pay, or transportation difficulties were mentioned only infrequently. A series of questions about likes and dislikes concerning past or present jobs revealed little in the way of differences except that indirectly the answers reinforced the view that the meaning of work for lower-lower class families centers on money.

The similarities and differences in economic factors as they affect the employment status of the 1,200 families, their level of living, and their economic security constitute a complex set of patterns. The differences associated with rural-urban residence and with dependency status are interrelated. Nevertheless, economic deprivation, slightly lower socioeconomic status, lower economic security, and poor health are clearly related to LTA status as well as to rural residence. While ethnic differences appear in each of these economic areas, they do not constitute a pattern warranting the view that one ethnic group of the sample was consistently handicapped in contrast with another. In evaluating this statement, one must remember that the cases were chosen at the outset to be as nearly alike as possible, and therefore the differences noted are within a very homogeneous sample.

ATTITUDES OF DEPENDENCY AND ALIENATION

Certainly the most difficult factor to measure among those considered in this study was that of personality characteristics and family dynamics. A series of attitude scales were used, each designed to tap something of how the individual perceives and structures the world around him, with the focus on family dynamics.

The five scales were intended to reveal information on the following dimensions: (1) the sociological concept of anomie or alienation; (2) child autonomy or dependence within the family; (3) dependency of informants on their parents; (4) family control and responsibility; and (5) psychological dependence measured both in terms of feeling and behavior.

Differences between ethnic groups showed up immediately on these scales. With one minor exception, the Spanish-speaking families manifested high dependency in every dimension that was measured, and the white families displayed the opposite tendency. This same pattern showed up on the anomie or alienation scale. The Negro families ranked high in terms of child autonomy within the family and low in providing intrafamily control.

The second set of systematic differences was found between welfare dependency groups, with scores for the NRA group indicating low psychological dependency and scores for LTA cases, higher psychological dependency. However, the NRA group had a high average score on the scale measuring dependency in children, while the LTA group had a low average score.

The results obtained from the five attitude scales indicate substantial differences in family functioning among the three ethnic groups and wide differences in degrees of psychological dependency. The scales appear to be measuring two aspects of dependency that may or may not be interrelated.

INTERPRETATION OF THE STATISTICAL RESULTS

In many respects these 1,200 families manifest a common way of life characterized by a strong web of social relations, economic deprivation, a lack of economic security, and a fixed socioeconomic status. This common mode was found to vary somewhat by ethnic group and by rural-urban residence. Examination of social, economic, psychological, and health factors that may function as handicaps to employment makes it clear that all these factors coalesce in the life style of the LTA families and are relatively less prevalent in the NRA families. It also seems likely that these handicapping characteristics are associated with welfare dependency not as separate individual factors but in some interrelated fashion. This is strongly

suggested in the case of the psychological dependency factors. Here also the importance of studying ethnic patterns is dramatically underlined.

If the only data collected had been along psychological dimensions and if no inquiry into traits associated with ethnicity had been conducted, it might have been plausible to say that psychological dependency, as measured by test data, was closely associated with long-time welfare dependency. The data on Spanish-speaking families suggest that this is not the case. Predicting from the psychological test data alone, we would have expected almost all Spanish-speaking families to be long-time public assistance cases, but of course this is manifestly not true. Furthermore, while Spanish-speaking families have higher psychological dependency scores, they do not have higher rates of health conditions or economic background characteristics that are handicapping for employment.

The same point may be made with reference to economic deprivation, vulnerability to unemployment because of low education and low skills, and fixed occupational status. The San Joaquin Valley families show these handicapping characteristics as strongly as the LTA cases. But the Valley families do not appear to have high rates of psychological dependency or of health barriers to regular employment in comparison with the other three urban areas. Similarly, white families report ill health as a barrier to employment as frequently as the LTA cases, but they do not evidence handicapping economic factors or psychological dependency to a correspondingly high degree.

These comparisons all suggest the same hypothesis--taken singly, these factors are not associated with LTA dependency, but jointly they are. Therefore, we conclude that the factors may well be interrelated. The hypothesis that LTA dependency is multicausal or has multiple effects is, of course, not new. The conclusions of this study are strikingly similar to the results of studies conducted by Community Research Associates,[4] and the overall picture of the LTA families parallels Wiltse's clinical picture of the "hopeless family."[5] These other studies have not shown, however, the interrelatedness of factors by examining nonrecipient families or by comparing ethnic groups and rural-urban groups. It should be pointed out that the classification of families in this study has not produced proof that all these factors coalesce in the same way or in the same degree for each ethnic group and for each of the rural and urban groups. In this initial analysis of the data, we did not cross-classify the cases to allow comparison, for example, of white LTA cases in each of the four geographic locations to see if the same handicapping factors show up. This method of cross-classification would have produced 36 groups to be compared with each other. The hypothesis that LTA status is associated with a pattern of handicapping factors implies that this association would be found regardless of variation in ethnicity and rural-urban status in the population being studied. The most efficient method for testing this hypothesis is by correlation techniques rather than by

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[4]See, for example:

Buell, Bradley, and associates: Community Planning for Human Services. Columbia University Press, New York, 1952.

Community Research Associates, Inc.: "Prevention of Dependency in Winona County, Minnesota," New York, 1953. Mimeographed.

Community Research Associates, Inc.: "The Prevention and Control of Disordered Behavior in San Mateo County, Calif." New York, 1954. Mimeographed.

Davidson, John, and Robert Rippeto: "The Public Agency Project Strengthens Client and Community," Social Casework, July 1964.

Glade, Donald B., Leo Feider, and Harry Page: "Reorientation for Treatment and Control," a supplement to Public Welfare, April 1958.

[5]Wiltse, Kermit T.: "The 'Hopeless' Family," Social Work, Oct. 1958, pp. 12-22.

cross-classification, and this work is planned for the following year.

We have been careful to avoid stating that these handicapping features cause LTA dependency because it is equally plausible that a number of them may also be effects of such dependency. Some factors such as discrimination and socio-economic background are obviously causes rather than effects. However, a factor such as health that seems, at first glance, to be a cause could also be an effect of dependency. The most plausible interpretation is that some of these handicapping factors may function both as causes and effects when evaluated in terms of a given family's life history. In any case, the only sure way to differentiate causes from effects is by longitudinal studies of families, including both families who are dependent on assistance and those who are not.

THE SHORT-TIME ASSISTANCE CASES

The analysis so far has been concentrated on the extremes of the dependency groups. In general, the STA group occupied a middle position in terms of the various social, economic, and psychological elements in family life styles that were investigated. For some characteristics, the STA cases were more nearly like the NRA group, and for others they were more nearly like the LTA group. The STA group showed wide internal variation and was less homogeneous than either of the other two groups.

The welfare histories of these 571 families indicated that a large proportion of them had been receiving assistance for only a brief period (median duration of 4 months) and that some 50 percent of them were not receiving assistance at the time they were interviewed. The most plausible interpretation of these facts is that while the handicapping characteristics of this group make them generally vulnerable to unemployment and welfare dependency, dependence on assistance comes about mainly as a result of short-run factors--changes in the supply of jobs or temporary crises in family or health matters.

Within this group are families who will undoubtedly become LTA families, but without valid prediction devices they cannot be identified. If the analysis is correct, and if the handicapping factors described are primarily causes rather than effects of LTA dependency, then we should be able to identify those cases in the STA group that have a high probability of becoming LTA cases. The "high-risk" cases would be those that show a coalescence of the handicapping factors. If the factors associated with LTA dependency are primarily effects of the welfare experience itself, then early identification of such cases would be a much more difficult process.

The supply of available jobs dictated by the state of the labor market seems to be the most obvious and powerful factor affecting the short-run fortunes of these families. In the aggregate, unemployment varies with reference to labor market conditions, not with reference to short-run illness among workers. We need, therefore, to look first at economic factors as they affect the STA group.

ECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO WELFARE DEPENDENCY

The labor market, with its changing supply of and demand for low-skilled labor, seems to operate like a giant selector of available workers in terms of their skills, personality factors, and social characteristics. When effective demand for unskilled, semiskilled, and service workers is high relative to supply, as in World War II, the labor market soaks up all except those who are so emotionally or physically handicapped that they cannot work under even the most favorable conditions. While these conditions do not remove barriers in the labor market due to racial and ethnic discrimination or to labor union monopolies, they obviously would function to return a large proportion of unemployed workers to the world of work and hence reduce the pool

of families from which STA cases are drawn.

In contrast, as demand for low-skilled labor declines relative to supply, the handicapping factors that we have described, and possibly others as well, come into play as determinants in the selection process whereby various persons become unemployed and thus constitute potential assistance cases. Does the labor market process select those who show a lower degree of social participation, those with lowest skills and education, those with family health problems, or those showing some combination of all these factors?

Statistics show that the highest incidence of unemployment is among the low-skilled, the old, the young, and members of minority groups. So we can predict that these handicapping factors will operate as selectors. However, the operation of these factors does not explain why one worker at the unskilled level becomes unemployed while another does not or why one Negro worker remains on the job while another Negro worker is laid off. Consequently, the social, psychological, and health factors that have been described must operate in some way in addition to economic and minority-group handicaps in the selection of those who become unemployed.

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO WELFARE DEPENDENCY

To discover how social and psychological factors may operate with reference to either short- or long-term dependency, consideration must be given to their functioning within the context of lower-lower class family life styles. In regard to the LTA group, we concluded that these factors may well be interrelated but did not attempt any analysis of how they may function as causes or effects of unemployment and welfare dependency. Let us consider then how the social life of lower-lower class families may be related to unemployment and welfare aid.

The family life style in the lower-lower class is organized around the fact that this group has the highest unemployment rates of any socioeconomic category in the labor force. The study data support the findings of other studies in pointing to the lack of economic security for virtually the entire population at this economic level. The cushions provided by unemployment compensation and social security are important economic aids, but do not alter this basic conclusion. There is little vertical occupational mobility among this group. The jobs that they hold, whether it be in a rural or urban setting, are at the bottom of the skill and status hierarchy.

These conditions tend to orient the lower-lower class to the world of work in a manner different from the middle class. There is ample evidence to indicate that the chief value of work for these persons is money. Various studies point to the fact that lower-lower class culture emphasizes the value of kin, friends, and neighbors. Furthermore, these relationships do not link the individual to the world of work in the ways that seem to operate for the middle class. For example, among the 1,200 families in our sample, the place of work, compared with the home and neighborhood, was the least frequent source of friendships.

The data from the present study on mutual aid, on kinship, and on friends suggest that this web of social relations helps to cushion the effects of crises, serves as a buffer against the larger society, and helps to maintain the identity of the person. Apparently, these relationships do not function to create a strong identification with work as something to be valued in its own right. Such lower-lower class folkways center on informal relationships that take place largely outside the framework of formalized voluntary associations.

It might be plausible then to assume that continued unemployment and attendant dependency would provide the unemployed worker and his family with opportunity for increased participation in the lower class web of social relations. The

interesting and important finding of the study is that the very reverse is true in the case of the LTA families. Although their social participation is not different in kind from NRA families, it is significantly lower in extent and this difference is not a function of ethnicity or rural-urban residence.

This leads to the conclusion that social life among lower-lower class families is linked to the world of work, although the relationship is apparently different from that of middle-class families. Without some description of how changes in this linkage take place, we are left without an explanation of how LTA families develop a characteristic pattern of social withdrawal and psychological dependency, nor of how such social and psychological characteristics relate to STA families. The following theory about the processes or stages of change from employed worker to LTA case offers one explanation about the interaction of economic, social, and psychological forces as they relate to various degrees of welfare dependency.

A THEORY OF SELECTIVE FACTORS AND WELFARE DEPENDENCY

If large numbers of persons in the lower-lower class are unemployed at one time or another in their working lives, some portion of them will become assistance cases. Let us suppose that these families at first show a random variation in the degree of their social relations with others. If welfare dependency tends to exacerbate psychological dependency, those families with less support from interpersonal relations may become increasingly dependent. Such dependency may be associated with tendencies for social withdrawal. Health conditions may well help to turn the family's energies inward and away from the outside world. The result over time would be an LTA family whose chief breadwinner is not in a social or psychological position to respond effectively to changes in the labor market that increase the demand for unskilled workers.

Much the same reasoning can be applied to the dimension of psychological dependency. In the pool of persons who become unemployed, let us assume that initially psychological dependency shows a wide variation, verging on random selection. Among these households some families would be found who evidence lowered social participation as well as high psychological dependency. They may also have health problems. If welfare assistance continues over time, it may increase the tendency for social withdrawal, and this in turn may exacerbate the condition of psychological dependency. The aggregate effect would be to separate out, over time, families whose life style includes a coalescence of handicapping factors that increase in strength as the period of assistance lengthens. The result would be the LTA group of cases.

This hypothetical description of the selective process involved in the movement of families from employed status to LTA dependency starts with the fact that economic handicapping factors are endemic to the lower-lower class. With these handicapping factors, the entire group has a high risk of unemployment. Thus, economic factors, coupled with racial or other discrimination, function as initial selectors of those families whose heads will become unemployed. Where these economic determinants are equal between one family and another, social, psychological, and health factors combine in a seemingly random number of ways as selectors of families for unemployment status. The result is that STA families show a wide variation in handicapping characteristics and these characteristics combine into a variety of patterns. From within this reservoir of STA cases, families who show a coalescence of social, psychological, and medical handicaps may experience an increase in these conditions due to the welfare dependency experience itself. These families move, then, along a path that lowers their capacity to reenter the labor market when such opportunity arises. For large numbers of STA cases, the handicapping factors in their family life style do not constitute barriers to employ-

ment, and the head of the household returns to an employed status when the labor market affords an opportunity.

From the caseworker's viewpoint, there are many similarities in life style between families who receive assistance and those who do not. The variety of family crises leading to welfare dependency seems almost endless. The bulk of intact families who receive assistance do so for only a brief period, however, and the head of the household then returns to employment, although at a later date the family may again receive aid. Those families whose welfare dependency persists have fewer resources and more social and psychological handicaps blocking their return to the world of work. Some significant portion of these cases constitute the "hopeless" families whose condition blocks them from either responding to or bringing about changes in their environment.

Our hypothetical description of stages in welfare dependency and the ways in which handicapping factors interact with such dependency is an attempt to reason from a knowledge of differences in the present circumstances in the lives of 1,200 families to a reconstruction of what may have taken place over the years. While the ways in which handicapping factors interact over time may indeed be different from those described, the hypothesis points to certain key processes that must be considered in any general theory of welfare dependency.

At a higher level of abstraction, we can say that the relationship of lower-lower class families to the world of work is mediated through personality factors and through the web of social life that maintains a lower class family life style. The functions of personality and of social life are such that one cannot adequately explain the relationship of workers to the labor market if these factors are left out of account. For analytic purposes social and psychological factors were treated as being random in explaining the onset of welfare dependency, but their function over time was treated as being equal in importance to economic factors in explaining a family's continuing dependency. We have in effect followed an arc leading from the concept of the person, through the matrix of social relations, to the economic conditions of the labor market. If this arc is short-circuited by focusing solely on one area or by leaving out one field of forces, explanatory power declines.

In order to apply such a theory to practical problems, we need to know with some accuracy the limited number of ways in which social, psychological, and economic factors combine as they relate to varying degrees of dependency on assistance. While the caseworker or community development worker must necessarily see the problems of each family or social situation as unique, a theory that guides policy formation must look for those patterned combinations of factors that are causally related to large numbers of cases. Identification of such general causal patterns helps in formulating more effective policies and hence in developing more effective programs.

Marital Instability Among Women in the United States

JAMES D. COWHIG*

SINCE a sizable proportion of the families receiving aid to families with dependent children have been broken by separation, desertion, or divorce, the prevalence of marital instability has important immediate and long-run effects on the economic dependency of children and their needs for public assistance.

The most recent national information on the marital status of the U.S. population is used in the following analysis to estimate the prevalence of marital instability among women in the United States, with particular attention to white-nonwhite differences.[1]

For several reasons, the discussion is focused on women 20-44 years old. This age range includes the youngest age group in which at least half of all women are married. Second, the age range includes the great majority of women of childbearing age--15-44 years old--for whom marital disruption has the greatest impact. Third, marital dissolution due to death of the husband does not exceed 3 percent, and is less than 1 percent for the three younger age groups.

In March 1964, about 1.4 million married women 20-44 years old--6 percent of all married women in the age group--were living apart from their husbands. This number excludes the 188,000 women whose husbands were absent because of service in the Armed Forces. Women whose husbands were temporarily absent because of vacation, business, or hospitalization were considered to be living with their husbands. An unknown proportion of the 1.4 million women were living apart from their husbands because their husbands had migrated in search of jobs, were inmates of institutions, or for other reasons. Another 1.1 million women, representing 4 percent of all married women 20-44 years old, were divorced.

Among married women 20-44 years old, proportionately five times as many nonwhites as whites reported their husbands absent (table).[2] This color differential was greatest for women 25-29 years old. For white women, there was little age variation in the proportion of married women whose husbands were absent.

The ratio of divorced women to all married women increased with age. At ages 20-24, nonwhite ratios were lower than those for whites, but for each subsequent age, nonwhite ratios were substantially higher than those for white women the same age. If both the absence of husbands and divorce are considered, then about 25 percent of all nonwhite women 20-44 years old, and about 7 percent of white women the same age, showed

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[1]Except where specified, all information in this note was derived from: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Marital Status and Family Status, March 1964 and 1963," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 135. April 28, 1965.

[2]Data in the source cited in footnote 1 are not shown by race, but since about 97 percent of all nonwhite women in the United States were Negro, comparisons may be safely interpreted as white-Negro comparisons on the national level. For an analysis of regional differences, see Paul C. Glick, "Marriage Instability: Variations by Size of Place and Region," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, January 1963, XLI, No. 1, pp. 43-55.

evidence of marital instability in March of 1964. Nonwhite women comprised only about 11 percent of all married women 20-44 years old, but accounted for 41 percent of all married women whose husbands were absent and 16 percent of all divorced women. Thus, both absence of spouse and divorce were more prevalent among nonwhite than white women.[3] White-nonwhite differences were much greater in the case of married women with absent spouses than in the case of divorce.

On a purely statistical basis, then, since a much larger proportion of nonwhite than white women have experienced marital instability, they therefore run a higher risk of becoming dependent on public or private assistance.

The March 1964 Current Population Survey does not contain detailed information on the socioeconomic characteristics or living arangements of families, but information from the 1960 Census of Population sheds some light on the correlates of marital instability. In 1960, about 821,000 married women 20-44 years old whose husbands were absent had children under 18 years of age living at home.[4] It is reasonable to assume that a similar proportion (57 percent) of women the same age and in similar circumstances in 1964 had children under 18 years old living with them. It is also reasonable to assume that these women run a particularly high risk of becoming economically dependent.

Decennial census data on female household heads show that among those with children under 18 years of age, 3 out of 10 white women and half of the nonwhite women had completed less than 9 years of school. On the average, white female household heads with children under 18 had completed about 2 years less schooling than white male heads under 45 years of age. But there was little difference between nonwhite male and female household heads in educational attainment.[5]

Roughly 40 percent of both white and nonwhite female household heads with

[3]A related report from the same survey shows sharp Negro-white socioeconomic differences. See "Negro Population: March 1964," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 137. May 6, 1965.

[4]Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Census of Population, 1960; Subject Reports; Families; Final Report PC(2)-4-A, 1963, table 6; and U.S. Census of Population, 1960; Subject Reports; Persons by Family Characteristics; Final Report PC(2)-4-B, 1964, table 2.

[5]U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Detailed Characteristics. United States Summary. Final Report PC(1)-1D, 1963, table 188.

Measures of marital instability among women 20-44 years old, by color, United States, March 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Percentages based on total number of married women.)

Marital status	Age group									
	20-44		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married, husband absent 1/										
Total	1,443	5.7	249	5.8	272	5.6	297	5.7	625	5.7
White	847	3.8	152	4.0	142	3.3	164	3.6	389	3.9
Nonwhite	596	20.6	97	19.0	130	22.1	133	21.2	236	20.2
Divorced										
Total	1,054	4.1	138	3.2	168	3.4	175	3.4	573	5.2
White	883	3.9	130	3.4	138	3.2	139	3.0	476	4.8
Nonwhite	171	5.9	8	1.6	30	5.1	36	5.7	97	8.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Marital Status and Family Status, March 1964 and 1963," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 135. April 28, 1965.

1/ Excludes cases where husband is in Armed Forces.

young children were in the labor force in April 1960, but there were marked color differences in the occupations of employed women.

Among employed white women about as many were employed in clerical and sales jobs as in service jobs (31 percent in each), whereas among employed nonwhite women only 8 percent were in clerical and sales jobs, and 60 percent were employed as service workers.[6] The service worker category includes private household workers, and a large proportion of the nonwhite women were probably employed as domestic workers.

These supplementary data are consistent with the suggestion that the consequences of marital instability are more serious for nonwhite than white women, at least as reflected in the usual socioeconomic indicators. Some of these socioeconomic measures may directly affect the risk of marital instability, e.g., comparatively low levels of educational attainment. Others, such as the occupations of employed women, reflect the person's educational attainment, job experience, the cumulative effects of job discrimination against nonwhites, and other factors.

Over the past generation, the proportion of white married women 20-44 years old separated from their husbands has remained at about 5 percent, but for nonwhites the proportion increased from an estimated 15 percent in 1940 to about 21 percent in 1964.[7] Part of this increase may be due to the large-scale migration of nonwhites from the rural South, where rates of marital disruption are comparatively low, to the urban areas of the North and West. If there is a causal relationship between marital instability and urbanization, then the separation rates for Negro women will probably remain high as the Negro population becomes increasingly an urban population.

The observation that color differences in marital instability have widened over the past two decades is consistent with other data showing a widening of a number of white-nonwhite socioeconomic differences.

These data raise a number of important research questions. One, of course, is whether differences in marital instability reflect other differences in socioeconomic status, e.g., Would these differences disappear if income, educational attainment, and occupation, were considered? Questions such as this can be examined by means of special tabulations of decennial census data, but answers to other important questions would require specially designed studies. For example, To what extent are higher separation rates for nonwhites due to economic costs of divorce?, i.e., Is separation or desertion a less expensive alternative to divorce? What are the consequences of marital instability for the wife and for the children? Are separations permanent, or is there a pattern of reconciliation-separation-reconciliation? What are the social-psychological reasons for separation as seen by the wife and husband? Do certain types of legal and administrative requirements governing eligibility for public assistance actually encourage husbands to leave their spouses? Are there certain crucial aspects of the urban setting that precipitate marital instability? Are these aspects more important for recent rural-to-urban migrants than for persons who were born and reared in an urban environment? What are the major reasons for what appears to be an increasing rate of marital instability among nonwhite women?

Finally, a different order of question: Which, if any, methods of intervention can be used to reduce marital instability?

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[6] Ibid., table 189.

[7] Ibid., table 176.

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Reports*

RELATIONSHIP OF OLDER PERSONS TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS

The older person's emotional dependence on his children is a fairly stable psychological feature of his life and is relatively unaffected by external objective factors such as health, living arrangements, death of the spouse, or social environment. It might well be surmised that there are no effective substitutes for the loss in later life of central roles such as those related to family and jobs. These were among the conclusions drawn by Irving Rosow from a study of 1,200 older residents of the Cleveland metropolitan area.

A basic assumption of the research was that the social life of older persons would be influenced by the number and proportion of other older persons living nearby. Therefore, the sample of persons 65 years old and over was selected to include persons living in three types of residential environments in which the proportion of other older persons in the same apartment building ranged from less than 16 percent to 50 percent and over.

Initial hypotheses included the following: that emotional dependence on children would be inversely related to residential concentration of the aged; that compensatory neighboring (the substitution of contacts with neighbors for contacts with children) would be directly related to residential concentration; that the more frequent the contact with family members, the less frequent the contact with neighbors; and that emotional dependence would be greater for older persons whose children were absent. However, results of personal interviews covering various aspects of the older person's social, psychological, and economic circumstances did not support any of the hypotheses as general principles.

"Emotional dependence" was viewed as a set of sentiments in which children are seen as the principal source of satisfaction by older persons, as reflected in responses to four questions concerning the respondents' feelings about their children. Analyses of the interview data showed no general relationships between degree of emotional dependence and demographic factors or age-related changes in life, and Rosow concludes that "conventional ideas about emotional dependence in old age are apparently unwarranted....Our basic conceptions about this require thorough reappraisal." The data showed that although emotional dependence was stimulated by contact with accessible children--those living in the local area--it was not affected by the absence of children living outside the community. Older parents who had infrequent contact with children living nearby felt a sense of deprivation and attempted to compensate for this feeling through greater association with neighbors. But older persons whose children lived outside the community did not have similar feelings, probably because they realized that their separation resulted from objective conditions and not from choice.

Results of this study underscore the fact that the social-psychological adjustment of older persons is largely dependent on emotional attitudes developed much earlier in life, that these attitudes are persistent, and are not changed by attempts to substitute other activities for the loss of centrally important roles, such as those related to family relationships and work. One implication is that programs for older persons should be based on a realistic assessment of the attitudes that older persons will bring to the program.

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Workshop on Demonstration Projects in Child Welfare

The purposes, planning, and conduct of demonstration projects in child welfare were discussed at a workshop on Prerequisites for Demonstration Projects in Child Welfare held May 6-8, 1965, in Chicago. Participants included directors of demonstration projects supported by the Children's Bureau; consultants in child welfare research and demonstration; and representatives of research units of the Welfare Administration and the Office of Education. The workshop was sponsored by the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, under a grant from the Children's Bureau.

The participants agreed that demonstration projects in child welfare are primarily suited for testing the feasibility of providing service under new conditions. While many situations call for mixed types of projects with additional research objectives, such objectives should generally be subordinated to the primary purpose of trying out the service under prevailing conditions. It was concluded that the program director, rather than the research worker, should therefore be the person mainly responsible for giving direction to a project.

The basic difference between a demonstration project and a field experiment was noted. The demonstration "packages" a service in all its complexity; the field experiment seeks to relate desired outcome to the key variables whose effects are being studied. Field experiments might precede demonstrations and provide the basis for defining the services to be delivered. On the other hand, field experiments might logically follow demonstrations to test the effects of specific variables chosen for study on the basis of the experience in the demonstration.

Careful advance preparation and a pilot or developmental phase were deemed essential to sound demonstrations. Attention was given to various aspects of preparation--not only planning the services to be offered and the evaluation to be made but also completion of definite arrangements with cooperating agencies regarding referrals, division of function, and followup. The developmental stage was characterized as having a flexible approach through which service could be properly initiated and instruments for evaluation tested. Except in unusual circumstances, it was generally agreed, the sponsor should plan for incorporation in the regular program of the agency those aspects of the demonstration that proved to be feasible.

The importance of making project results known to the child welfare field was strongly emphasized. The extent of the agency's responsibility for aiding in diffusion of results could not be clearly delineated. At the very least, the agency should be able to indicate those elements of the demonstration that would be economically and administratively feasible outside the unique setting of the original demonstration project. At best, the agency would assume comprehensive responsibility for promoting diffusion, even to the extent of conducting workshops on methods employed in the demonstration. Moreover, the attention of the field should be called to negative results obtained. Replication, with appropriate modifications for different conditions, was also regarded as essential to accumulation of experience.

Position papers by the participants and reference to five demonstrations currently supported by the Children's Bureau helped to establish common bases for the discussions. The workshop was organized as part of a project on evaluative designs for demonstrations which is being carried out by Mary E. Macdonald, professor, and Charles Garvin, research associate, of the School of Social Service Administration. The deliberations of the workshop, together with analyses of actual demonstrations and a review of the literature, will be used in preparing a report on demonstration projects in child welfare.

Book Note

IN AID OF THE UNEMPLOYED. Edited by Joseph M. Becker, S. J. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1965. 317 pp. $8.95.

In focusing upon alleviative and curative measures to deal with unemployment rather than upon its prevention either in the short or long run, a distinguished group of scholars makes a unique contribution to knowledge about a problem that has persisted except during periods of extraordinary productive activity, such as wartime. This is not to say that the contributors to this volume have abandoned our traditional work ethic. On the contrary, there is general agreement that a high rate of unemployment, and particularly of long-term unemployment experienced by heads of families, is not only economically but socially undesirable.

At the same time, the content of this book indicates how far the American people have come in accepting some incidence of unemployment as part of the fabric of society, in contrast to earlier attitudes which tended to regard the unemployed as individually blameworthy. This volume, after sketching such earlier attitudes and describing means used to deal with unemployment during the Great Depression, and after analyzing in considerable depth the not altogether satisfactory data on the unemployed, concentrates upon evaluating the necessarily various programs designed to assist men and women who are out of work.

Of the purely alleviative programs, unemployment insurance -- a New Deal measure financed by a tax upon employers and administered by the States -- covers approximately three out of four wage and salary workers for a limited period of time. Because benefits paid under unemployment insurance are intended as a temporary bridge between jobs, such benefits do not replace the worker's complete wage, but rather a percentage of it, up to a specified maximum with variations from State to State. For some groups of workers in the highly unionized industries, supplementary unemployment benefits are available. Severance pay and early pensioning serve as cushioning for certain others.

Public works are among the oldest curative measures for unemployment. More recently, the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA) and the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) have been conceived, in the first case, to stimulate the economy of depressed localities, and in the second, to prepare large numbers of the unemployed for occupations for which there is current demand. The role of the United States Employment Service -- linked heretofore almost exclusively to unemployment insurance -- has been expanded in its curative sense by the newer vocational training programs administered under ARA and MDTA. Partly alleviative, partly curative, welfare operations -- financial assistance and social services -- have the longest tradition of all and are extremely viable today.

Within this complex system lie more complexities. How adequate are the benefits paid under unemployment compensation? Is the time limit about right, or should it be extended? Do public works accomplish what is often claimed for them? If so, what kinds of public works are most suitable? What are the weaknesses in the retraining programs? The possibilities for overcoming them? How can we arrive at a more equitable system for the relief of needy individuals?

These are but a few of the questions around policy and method which are discussed on a high level of scholarship and readability seldom found in works which bring together the thinking of a number of experts. What is more remarkable, however, is the degree of unity attained throughout this volume. Time and again the reader is pointed toward the interrelationships of these programs. Thus, public assistance caseloads could be lowered to a certain extent if the periods of eligibility for unemployment insurance were lengthened; yet, an insurance program must have a time limit. Presumably some AFDC mothers can enroll in training courses and enter the labor force, but only if society is willing to

provide adequate day care for their children.

Again, in contrast to the usual run of symposia, this volume concludes with conclusions. One chapter which examines the determinants of policy calls attention to the conflicting attitudes toward the unemployed which must, in a democratic society, be subjected to compromise:

"The human approach that stresses 'adequate' maintenance is consistent with the view that emphasizes the role of the unemployed worker as a potential spender. But it runs counter to the theory which sees him as a potential producer and is concerned about weakening initiative or restricting mobility. The emphasis on a worker's need for work as such is consistent with a concern about society's loss of output when unemployment exists. But it may conflict with the concerns of those who stress the immediate economic interests of current receivers of income. The emphasis on maintenance needs, which constrained by concern about the taxpayer, may lead to policies which restrict aid to those who can demonstrate need or which give relatively greater aid to the primary than to the secondary worker in a family. But to those who stress the role of the unemployed as potential spenders, the relevant fact about all types of workers is that they are income receivers whose purchasing power would be destroyed by unemployment and must be replaced if total demand is to be sustained."

Both in this chapter and in the final "Policy Recommendations" a warning is sounded against overutilization of the relatively simpler alleviative programs. When unemployment becomes "long-term" -- roughly measured as more than 26 weeks -- payment of insurance is not likely to yield the benefits to the individual or society that may result from retraining or other curative measures. The authors emphasize that although our society weighs both the effect upon the individual and the effect upon the economy in devising means to aid the unemployed, our attitudes as a people would tend to favor the individual. The authors believe, moreover, that "the programs of aid, especially the curative programs, have a net favorable effect on the general economy."

This being so, the economy might well increase the investment of about $4.8 billion (1.0 percent of the national income) put into major programs in fiscal year 1964 to about $6.6 billion (1.4 percent of the national income). So far as unemployment insurance is concerned, coverage should be expanded in the immediate future to include smaller firms, most nonprofit institutions, and all government employees; maximum benefits should at least equal 50 percent of the average covered wage in the State, with increasing provision for variable maximums related to the number of the worker's dependents. Public works projects should be designed to employ greater numbers of unskilled workers. In retraining the unemployed, more on-the-job training ought to be available. At the same time, the government might plan for a future program of annual retraining of about 1 percent of the labor force. Such retraining, to include literacy courses as necessary, should embrace welfare recipients. Beyond this, work outside the competitive labor market should be provided for those welfare recipients who are limited in capacity but still capable of doing something. And, since some States consider employable persons ineligible for public assistance, the authors recommend a system of Federal matching grants for aid to the destitute unemployed.

In Aid of the Unemployed is a volume to be studied by policymakers in its entirety and at least known as an indispensable reference to those whose main job is that of helping the unemployed. For those whose reading lists stretch longer than their reading hours, the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research has published a bulletin, "Programs to Aid the Unemployed in the 1960's," which, while no substitute for the book, offers an excellent summary of its major conclusions.

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Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

A PILOT STUDY OF DAY-CARE CENTERS AND THEIR CLIENTELE. By Elizabeth Prescott. Children's Bureau Publication 428. 1965. 40 pp. 20 cents. Certain aspects of day care, as represented in a fairly large sample of day care centers in Los Angeles in 1963, are examined against a background of social psychological theory and hypotheses.

HEALTH SERVICES FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS. By Elizabeth Herzog and Rose Bernstein. Children's Bureau Publication 425. 1964. 61 pp. 25 cents. Review of research and demonstrations.

COST ANALYSIS OF CLYBURN, 1963. By Robert Elkin. Children's Bureau, 1965. 24 pp. Presentation of a cost analysis of a governmental children's institution, conducted according to the Child Welfare League of America's "Manual for Cost Analysis in Institutions for Children."

COST AND TIME STUDIES IN CHILD WELFARE AND RELATED SUBJECTS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Edited by Robert Elkin. Children's Bureau, 1965. 32 pp.

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN: How Title V of the Social Security Act Benefits Children--Fact Sheet. Children's Bureau, 1965. 16 pp.

SELECTED PAPERS FROM A WORKSHOP ON CONSULTATION. Children's Bureau, 1965. 27 pp. Includes "Use of National Consultants" by Richard J. Clendenen and "Consultation and Consultative Technique in Providing Consultation at the State Level for Delinquency Control" by Kenneth W. Kindelsperger.

THE CARE OF THE RETARDED CHILD: THERAPY AND PROGNOSIS. Proceedings of the Seventh Arthur Parmalee, Sr., Child Development Institute. Children's Bureau Publication 417. 1964. 43 pp. 30 cents. Five papers presented at the conference held in April 1962 in Los Angeles.

WHEN YOU ADOPT A CHILD. Children's Bureau Folder 13. Revised 1965. 27 pp. 15 cents. Answers some of the questions parents should consider when planning to adopt a child.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES, 1963. By William F. Elkin and Lillian T. Raleigh, Children's Bureau Statistical Series 77. 1965. 56 pp.

SUMMARIES OF TRAINING PROJECTS. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, April 1965. 167 pp. Summaries of projects supported under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act.

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES OF TRAINING PROJECTS. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, April 1965. Describes components of projects supported under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act according to type of personnel trained or the content of training.

TRAINING IN SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION. A Suggested University Curriculum. Office of Aging, 1965. OA No. 222. 21 pp. 15 cents. Suggests a 2-year graduate curriculum covering biological, psychological, and social aspects of aging; housing and community programs; medical and institutional care; administration of agencies and institutions; counseling; and research.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO OLDER PERSONS IN NEED OF PROTECTION. A Report of a Survey and Conference. President's Council on Aging, Spring 1965. 66 pp. 40 cents. Reports on a survey of the practices of major benefit-paying programs in regard to payments to older beneficiaries in need of assistance in money management, the interagency conference convened to discuss survey findings, and the resulting conclusions and recommendations.

HOMEMAKER SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS. By Evelyn Hart. Public Affairs Committee, New York, 1965. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 371. 21 pp. 25 cents. Describes how homemaker service operates, how homemakers are recruited and trained, the development of homemaker service in this country, and the new trends in service.

PAPERS ON WELFARE AND GROWTH. By Tibor Scitovsky. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1964. 274 pp. $6.50. Part A is on "Economic Growth and Related Problems"; Part B, "Theoretical Welfare Economics"; Part C, "Practical Welfare Economics."

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

MENTAL HEALTH OF THE POOR: NEW TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR LOW-INCOME PEOPLE. Edited by Frank Riessman and others. Free Press, New York, 1964. 648 pp. $9.95. Includes sections on poverty, mental illness, and treatment; low-income behavior; new treatment approaches; rehabilitation of criminals, delinquents, and drug addicts.

BUILDING SOCIAL WORK KNOWLEDGE: REPORT OF A CONFERENCE. National Association of Social Workers, New York, 1964. 117 pp. $2.

FAMILY GROUP CASEWORK: A CASEWORK APPROACH TO FAMILY THERAPY. By Donald R. Bardill and Francis J. Ryan. Catholic University of America Press, Washington, 1964. 58 pp. $1.50.

HANDBOOK OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY. Edited by Harold T. Christensen. Rand McNally, Chicago, 1964. 1,028 pp. $17.50. Systematic analysis of family phenomena.

SOCIOLOGISTS AT WORK. Edited by Phillip E. Hammond. Basic Books, New York, 1964. 401 pp. $7.50. Thirteen American sociologists tell in detail the history of some of their major research projects.

SOCIAL CASEWORK: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. By Noel Timms. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1964. 248 pp. $5. The social worker's role in Britain's social service programs.

SOCIAL CLASS AND FAMILY LIFE. By Donald Gilbert McKinley. Free Press, London, 1964. 306 pp. $6.50. Relationships between social class and patterns of family life.

HEALTH AND WELFARE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY CARE. Revision to 1973-74 of Plans for the Health and Welfare Services of the Local Authorities in England and Wales. Ministry of Health. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1964. 331 pp. £1 2s. 6 d.

THE PAST IS PROLOGUE: HUMAN WELFARE IN THE NEXT HALF CENTURY. Prepared by the Jewish Guild for the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind. American Foundation for the Blind, New York, 1964. 106 pp. $1. Material from a professional institute held March 19-20, 1964.

PROGRAMS TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE 1960's. By Joseph M. Becker, William Haber, and Sar A. Levitan. W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 1965. 42 pp. No charge for single copies. This pamphlet is an expanded version of the final chapter of IN AID OF THE UNEMPLOYED, edited by Joseph M. Becker and published January 1965 by The Johns Hopkins Press (325 pp., $8.95). Recommendations are offered on a number of programs, including public welfare, unemployment insurance, programs of private industry, area redevelopment, public works, training, and the public employment services.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN WITH FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES. Fifth Item on the Agenda. International Labour Conference, 49th Session, Geneva, 1965. International Labour Office, Geneva, 1965. 55 pp. 75 cents. Recommendations proposed by the Conference.

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF MOTHERS RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ASSISTANCE. A Student Research Report for the Academic Year 1961-62, The Loyola University School of Social Work. Prepared under the direction of Deton J. Brooks, Jr., Ed.D. Cook County Department of Public Aid, Chicago, Ill., June 1964. 175 pp. Study of 278 mothers receiving AFDC in Cook County. Includes basic socioeconomic characteristics, extent of dependency, training, employment history, health.

THE CASE FOR THE WORKING MOTHER. By Dorothy Whyte Cotton. Stein and Day, New York, 1965. 185 pp. $4.95. Guidelines for the mother who is employed outside the home.

MOTHERS OF SIX CULTURES: ANTECEDENTS OF CHILD REARING. By Leigh Minturn and William W. Lambert. Wiley, New York, 1964. 351 pp. $7.25. Based on interview data.

DAY CARE: AN EXPANDING RESOURCE FOR CHILDREN. Child Welfare League of America, Inc., New York, May 1965. 75 pp. $1.50. New developments in day care services, the extent of need for day care, professional roles, and aspects of family day care are discussed in this collection of papers.

GROUP HOMES IN PERSPECTIVE. Child Welfare League of America, New York, 1964. 48 pp. 90 cents. Papers and discussions at a meeting sponsored by the League and the Salvation Army at the National Conference on Social Welfare in May 1964 at Los Angeles.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE WORLD OF WORK. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, New York, 1965. 46 pp. $1.25. Report of a conference on "Young People and the World of Work" in December 1963 at Chicago. The papers include "The World of Work," by Marcia K. Freedman; "Settlements, Dropouts and Jobs," by Elizabeth C. Day; and "The Neighborhood Center in the Setting of Concerned Institutions," by Milton A. Brown.

Program and Operating Statistics

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN APRIL 1965

Seasonal improvement in economic conditions was largely responsible for the April decrease of 50,000 or 6.2 percent in the number of recipients of general assistance and for limiting to 14,000 or 0.3 percent the increase in number of persons receiving aid to families with dependent children. In the latter program the net increase reflected a decrease of 14,000 in the unemployed-parent segment and an increase of 28,000 in other recipients of aid to families with dependent children. Two-thirds of the national decrease in the unemployed-parent segment occurred in New York and Pennsylvania; most of the States shared in the increase in the other segment of the program.

In old-age assistance, although two-thirds of the States reported decreases in number of recipients the national total increased by 700. The increase resulted primarily from increases in California and Ohio, where relatively large numbers of vendor medical payments were made in April in behalf of persons who had left the assistance rolls earlier. The national increase of 4,900 recipients (0.9 percent) of aid to the permanently and totally disabled included a rise of 2,300 for California, which recently liberalized eligibility requirements for disabled persons.

Payments under medical assistance for the aged were made in behalf of 255,100 persons--8,000 more than in March. The downward movement in number of recipients of aid to the blind continued with a drop of 800 or 0.8 percent in April.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, rose $5.3 million to $466.1 million. The net increase resulted largely from increases in vendor payments in medical assistance for the aged ($4.3 million), old-age assistance ($1.6 million), and aid to families with dependent children ($1.1 million). Total money payments declined in all programs except aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Among the States, action to adjust individual money payments continued to be limited. Mississippi raised by $1 the allowance for incidentals in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to families with dependent children. Because of a shortage of funds for aid to families with dependent children, however, the State reduced the proportion of budget deficit met from 40 percent to 35 percent in that program. Connecticut increased the rental allowances for recipients residing in public housing in several areas of the State.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1964-April 1965 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1964									
April	2,186,709	176,311	97,631	493,971	1,023,498	4,261,965	3,188,173	360,000	845,000
May	2,184,945	180,956	97,574	497,402	1,021,623	4,253,536	3,183,929	335,000	746,000
June	2,182,037	187,021	97,408	501,426	1,014,109	4,214,809	3,159,402	326,000	708,000
July	2,177,074	185,537	97,259	508,895	1,009,194	4,191,200	3,142,795	321,000	700,000
August	2,167,588	207,386	97,066	511,595	1,005,821	4,175,979	3,132,370	323,000	712,000
September	2,162,386	208,358	96,853	514,938	1,003,466	4,164,828	3,126,988	321,000	702,000
October	2,160,922	220,783	96,586	519,070	1,005,880	4,174,728	3,138,039	319,000	691,000
November	2,161,446	217,336	96,416	521,789	1,010,016	4,195,113	3,152,468	322,000	702,000
December	2,158,994	226,728	96,438	527,503	1,029,936	4,289,028	3,218,301	346,000	778,000
1965									
January	2,154,581	229,833	96,155	534,607	1,046,960	4,371,872	3,274,801	352,000	806,000
February	2,150,290	230,342	95,834	534,282	1,056,145	4,424,029	3,311,726	352,000	801,000
March	2,151,542	246,867	96,194	540,394	1,073,033	4,491,840	3,360,553	359,000	809,000
April	2,152,244	255,125	95,394	545,285	1,076,061	4,505,880	3,374,923	345,000	759,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1964									
April	-0.1	+2.1	-0.1	+0.8	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	-3.6	-7.5
May	-.1	+2.6	-.1	+.7	-.2	-.2	-.1	-6.9	-11.6
June	-.1	+3.4	-.2	+.8	-.7	-.9	-.8	-2.9	-5.1
July	-.2	-.8	-.2	+1.5	-.5	-.6	-.5	-1.5	-1.2
August	-.4	+11.8	-.2	+.5	-.3	-.4	-.3	+.8	+1.8
September	-.2	+.5	-.2	+.7	-.2	-.3	-.2	-.6	-1.4
October	-.1	+6.0	-.3	+.8	+.2	+.2	+.4	-.8	-1.6
November	(5/)	-1.6	-.2	+.5	+.4	+.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.6
December	-.1	+4.3	(5/)	+1.1	+2.0	+2.2	+2.1	+7.3	+10.9
1965									
January	-.2	+1.4	-.3	+1.3	+1.7	+1.9	+1.8	+1.8	+3.6
February	-.2	+.2	-.3	-.1	+.9	+1.2	+1.1	+.3	-.6
March	+.1	+7.2	+.4	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	+1.5	+1.8	+.9
April	(5/)	+3.3	-.8	+.9	+.3	+.3	+.4	-4.0	-6.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1964-April 1965 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1964							
April	$427,751,000	$171,442,862	$36,533,311	$8,167,521	$38,683,080	$139,563,179	$24,063,000
May	422,752,000	171,194,291	35,220,765	8,200,759	38,975,829	138,443,298	21,838,000
June	422,681,000	171,135,263	36,835,583	8,188,807	39,365,811	137,028,262	21,063,000
July	423,372,000	171,666,857	36,263,042	8,218,116	40,135,368	137,360,488	21,082,000
August	422,204,000	168,196,378	39,228,163	8,198,173	39,874,356	136,270,529	20,926,000
September	423,629,000	168,527,705	38,263,807	8,179,619	40,478,606	137,613,993	21,238,000
October	434,067,000	170,460,876	43,739,320	8,237,442	41,283,107	139,484,356	21,674,000
November	428,290,000	168,957,670	39,963,969	8,194,037	41,292,179	139,295,652	21,319,000
December	444,769,000	170,334,474	44,140,554	8,274,220	42,522,111	145,179,376	23,718,000
1965							
January	442,173,000	169,148,818	43,844,631	8,275,344	42,486,101	145,746,099	23,191,000
February	446,479,000	170,186,480	42,507,140	8,267,896	43,300,253	148,891,297	23,444,000
March	460,828,000	172,509,810	45,585,652	8,372,511	45,391,949	154,259,384	24,306,000
April	466,143,000	173,914,611	49,837,016	8,294,235	45,626,100	154,713,550	23,251,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1964							
April	+0.7	-0.6	+5.3	+0.3	+1.2	+2.0	-4.3
May	-1.2	-.1	-3.6	+.4	+.8	-.8	-9.2
June	(5/)	(5/)	+4.6	-.1	+1.0	-1.0	-3.6
July	+.2	+.3	-1.6	+.4	+2.0	+.2	+.1
August	-.3	-2.0	+8.2	-.2	-.7	-.8	-.7
September	+.3	+.2	-2.5	-.2	+1.5	+1.0	+1.5
October	+2.5	+1.1	+14.3	+.7	+2.0	+1.4	+2.1
November	-1.3	-.9	-8.6	-.5	(6/)	-.1	-1.6
December	+3.8	+.8	+10.5	+1.0	+3.0	+4.2	+11.3
1965							
January	-.6	-.7	-.7	(6/)	-.1	+.4	-2.2
February	+1.0	+.6	-3.1	-.1	+1.9	+2.2	+1.1
March	+3.2	+1.4	+7.2	+1.3	+4.8	+3.6	+3.7
April	+1.2	+.8	+9.3	-.9	+.5	+.3	-4.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	2,152,244	$173,914,611	$80.81	(3/)	+0.8	-1.6	+1.4
Ala.....	111,888	7,711,470	68.92	+.1	(3/)	+2.1	+3.2
Alaska 4/.....	1,370	5/ 123,779	90.35	-.8	-14.7	-1.2	+8.4
Ariz.....	13,208	839,047	63.53	+.1	+.2	-1.1	-.5
Ark.....	59,390	3,878,868	65.31	+.5	-.1	+2.6	+8.6
Calif.....	273,960	30,551,086	111.52	+.3	-.2	+.6	+3.6
Colo. 2/.....	44,085	4,217,633	95.67	-.1	-.7	-10.0	-14.7
Conn.....	6,894	613,327	88.97	-1.2	+7.0	-13.1	-13.8
Del.....	1,422	92,871	65.31	+.1	-10.0	+15.2	+5.6
Dist. of Col....	2,365	209,661	88.65	-.7	+1.9	-1.0	+3.9
Fla. 4/.....	73,913	4,844,983	65.55	+.7	+.1	+3.2	+2.0
Ga.....	91,966	5,350,802	58.18	(6/)	-.2	+.1	+4.6
Guam 7/.....	156	5,238	33.58	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,193	96,164	80.61	+.7	-.4	+3.9	+25.6
Idaho.....	4,291	324,344	75.59	-1.6	-7.7	-10.0	-6.4
Ill. 4/.....	55,467	5,424,400	97.80	-.8	-8.4	-5.8	+4.6
Ind.....	22,562	1,909,495	84.63	-.8	-3.3	-2.8	+2.7
Iowa.....	27,089	2,504,090	92.44	-.7	-1.9	-6.5	-3.5
Kans. 4/.....	21,664	2,014,409	92.98	-.9	-6.0	-2.3	+9.9
Ky. 4/.....	59,031	3,725,878	63.12	+.8	+1.2	+4.5	+6.1
La.....	131,019	11,130,600	84.95	+.1	+.1	+.7	+.9
Maine 4/.....	10,866	909,722	83.72	-.2	+1.3	-2.7	-3.1
Md. 4/.....	9,914	732,026	73.84	-.2	+.2	+4.4	+5.8
Mass.....	52,299	4,942,738	94.51	-.5	+2.5	-4.6	-1.9
Mich.....	48,737	4,786,975	98.22	-.1	+4.3	-2.6	+12.6
Minn.....	31,827	2,777,510	87.27	-.7	-.3	-26.2	-42.2
Miss.....	73,176	2,950,763	40.32	+.2	+1.4	-1.6	+1.4
Mo.....	101,736	7,065,895	69.45	-.5	-.6	-2.0	+1.7
Mont.....	5,243	377,511	72.00	-.4	-.7	-5.8	-5.7
Nebr.....	12,441	1,185,432	95.28	(6/)	+1.9	-1.5	+4.2
Nev.....	2,622	232,699	88.75	-.4	+.1	+2.6	+2.3
N. H.....	4,363	443,124	101.56	-1.0	-.7	-2.3	-1.7
N. J.	13,887	1,210,758	87.19	+.5	+1.6	-.8	+8.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	10,259	796,972	77.69	-.5	-.6	-4.9	-.5
N. Y. 4/.....	56,855	5,598,560	98.47	+.4	+1.8	+.8	+5.8
N. C.....	42,693	2,670,556	62.55	(6/)	+3.6	-2.3	+3.5
N. Dak. 4/.....	5,126	498,372	97.22	-.6	(6/)	-6.0	+7.5
Ohio.....	83,543	8,635,313	103.36	+1.4	+20.7	-2.0	+18.9
Okla. 4/.....	82,590	7,959,447	96.37	-.2	(3/)	-1.0	-.5
Oreg.....	10,291	734,158	71.34	(6/)	-.1	-9.4	-4.8
Pa.....	46,103	3,638,817	78.93	-.2	-2.3	-2.0	+.1
P. R. 4/.....	30,308	258,510	8.53	-.4	-11.0	-6.9	-14.5
R. I. 4/.....	5,812	558,044	96.02	-.8	+.1	-2.6	+9.9
S. C.....	25,377	1,417,485	55.86	-.5	+.8	-3.6	-1.7
S. Dak.....	7,016	601,704	85.76	-.7	-.3	-4.1	-.1
Tenn.....	44,632	2,586,422	57.95	-.2	+.7	-2.7	+7.9
Tex.....	230,444	16,194,740	70.28	+.1	+.7	+.6	+.9
Utah.....	4,757	314,701	66.16	-.7	-5.4	-7.1	-14.1
Vt. 4/.....	5,351	463,804	86.68	-1.6	-.2	-2.0	+.4
V. I.....	433	17,615	40.68	-.7	-.5	-8.6	+8.8
Va.....	13,127	861,147	65.60	-.3	+2.0	-2.2	+3.4
Wash.....	32,710	2,655,976	81.20	+.1	-4.9	-4.0	-8.5
W. Va.....	14,001	756,215	54.01	-.1	+8.0	-5.3	+3.9
Wis.....	28,335	3,300,340	116.48	-.1	+7.1	-4.3	+5.1
Wyo.....	2,437	212,415	87.16	+.3	+1.0	-4.4	-2.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,846 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $337,221 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; April data not received.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from March 1965	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	255,125	$49,837,016	$195.34	+3.3	+9.3
Ala.....	347	104,737	301.84	+29.5	+22.9
Ark.....	3,234	203,378	62.89	+4.2	+1.7
Calif.....	36,061	10,917,983	302.76	+18.9	+29.5
Colo.....	3/ 4,750	4/ 937,845	---	---	---
Conn.....	6,952	4/ 1,373,849	197.62	+.3	+7.6
Del.....	104	16,427	157.95	(5/)	(5/)
Dist. of Col.....	868	256,510	295.52	-.2	-4.6
Fla. 6/.....	1,043	362,542	347.60	+8.6	+16.1
Guam.....	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Hawaii 6/.....	860	221,479	257.53	+73.4	+92.8
Idaho.....	2,513	359,003	142.86	-2.7	-13.6
Ill. 6/.....	1,614	603,319	373.80	+5.6	-1.1
Ind.....	174	29,348	168.67	(5/)	(5/)
Iowa.....	6,002	719,057	119.80	-26.1	+24.3
Kans. 6/.....	2,745	4/ 404,279	147.28	-5.2	-8.4
Ky. 6/.....	11,125	393,974	35.41	+15.2	+4.4
La.....	645	113,900	176.59	+14.6	+4.3
Maine 6/.....	514	139,686	271.76	+.2	+6.4
Md. 3/ 6/.....	11,053	499,847	---	---	---
Mass.....	30,033	4/ 5,377,406	179.05	+1.8	+.4
Mich.....	5,597	2,177,496	389.05	-1.2	+10.3
Minn.....	13,717	4/ 2,748,581	200.38	+3.1	+5.8
Nebr.....	314	117,935	375.59	+17.6	+26.6
N. H.....	2,160	125,497	58.10	+29.2	+48.3
N. J.....	5,433	4/ 1,419,039	261.19	+2.4	+11.0
N. Y. 6/.....	37,015	4/ 11,904,491	321.61	+4.4	+9.4
N. C.....	1,341	395,197	294.70	+69.5	+68.4
N. Dak. 6/.....	8/ 1,363	4/ 312,435	229.23	+4.3	+10.0
Okla. 6/.....	1,292	207,354	160.49	+13.8	+23.7
Oreg.....	4,164	178,269	42.81	-1.4	-71.8
Pa.....	10,416	2,692,925	258.54	-10.4	-11.4
P. R. 6/ 9/.....	4,667	129,507	27.75	---	---
R. I. 6/.....	2,181	594,774	272.71	-44.4	+19.6
S. C.....	1,666	296,529	177.99	+18.4	+11.0
S. Dak.....	595	29,280	49.21	+5.5	+9.4
Tenn.....	10,114	334,543	33.08	+25.4	+15.8
Utah.....	2,410	245,762	101.98	+6.0	+6.3
Vt. 6/.....	162	35,910	221.67	+1.9	-12.2
V. I.....	119	3,706	31.14	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	2,996	247,646	82.66	+6.7	+26.1
Wash.....	10,164	1,488,257	146.42	-.2	+8.7
W. Va.....	10,496	297,034	28.30	-17.9	-27.1
Wis.....	6,092	805,476	132.22	+11.7	+1.0
Wyo.....	14	14,804	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $25,591 in Colorado, $37 in Connecticut, $11,509 in Kansas, $97,629 in Massachusetts, $35,569 in Minnesota, $7,936 in New Jersey, $52,132 in New York, and $2,931 in North Dakota. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 7/ Data not reported. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 9/ Data for March; April data not received.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	95,394	$8,294,235	$86.95	-0.8	-0.9	-2.3	-1.6
Ala.....	1,841	125,935	68.41	+.1	-.1	+5.9	+25.3
Alaska 3/.....	110	9,089	82.63	0	+.3	+4.8	+13.2
Ariz.....	817	58,591	71.71	-.1	+.3	-1.3	-2.3
Ark.....	1,920	137,058	71.38	-.1	-1.8	-2.9	+3.4
Calif. 2/.....	12,264	1,702,616	138.83	-1.9	-2.5	-2.3	+4.1
Colo.....	256	22,097	86.32	+2.4	+4.1	-.4	-.9
Conn.....	313	40,397	129.06	+1.6	+22.2	-1.3	+12.2
Del.....	308	26,941	87.47	+.7	-1.5	+4.4	+13.1
Dist. of Col...	199	15,175	76.26	-2.0	-.8	+1.0	+4.9
Fla. 3/.....	2,606	171,777	65.92	+.6	-1.9	+1.3	-1.5
Ga.....	3,186	188,640	59.21	-.1	-1.5	+.8	+3.1
Guam 4/.....	7	235	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	75	6,908	92.11	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	135	10,134	75.07	0	-.3	+2.3	+3.7
Ill. 3/.....	2,431	238,805	98.23	-.7	-8.1	-6.1	+2.6
Ind.....	1,769	155,845	88.10	-.6	-5.2	-.9	+3.9
Iowa.....	1,125	115,033	102.25	-2.2	-.7	-7.5	-7.1
Kans. 3/.....	508	52,098	102.56	0	+3.8	+.2	+20.5
Ky. 3/.....	2,503	180,885	72.27	+.3	+2.7	+2.9	+5.0
La.....	2,762	224,378	81.24	-.3	-.5	-1.9	-1.8
Maine 3/.....	300	25,396	84.65	-2.6	-.6	-14.5	-14.9
Mi. 3/.....	386	31,748	82.25	-.5	+.5	-4.5	-1.8
Mass.....	2,255	316,921	140.54	-1.1	-2.0	-.7	+2.2
Mich.....	1,653	156,357	94.59	-.6	+1.5	-1.8	+7.0
Minn.....	1,036	119,173	115.03	-.4	+.6	-3.9	-1.1
Miss.....	2,606	117,913	45.25	-.7	-.5	-13.2	-11.8
Mo. 2/.....	4,365	327,375	75.00	-1.0	-1.0	-4.4	-4.4
Mont.....	249	21,386	85.89	-.8	-1.2	-5.7	-4.3
Nebr.....	627	65,328	104.19	-.6	-8.6	-6.4	-4.8
Nev.....	156	18,214	116.76	-1.9	+.4	-7.1	-6.6
N. H.....	263	28,203	107.24	-.8	-1.1	+2.7	+6.0
N. J.....	921	81,862	88.88	-.8	(6/)	-2.7	-.7
N. Mex. 3/.....	344	32,232	93.70	-.3	-.7	+1.5	+4.8
N. Y. 3/.....	3,123	370,342	118.59	+.2	---	-2.3	+2.2
N. C.....	4,953	346,562	69.97	-.3	+1.9	-2.1	+4.6
N. Dak.3/.....	81	6,813	84.11	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	3,262	277,603	85.10	-9.7	-3.1	-3.6	-3.2
Okla 3/.....	1,631	200,901	123.18	-.4	+.3	-3.3	-2.2
Oreg.....	458	41,482	90.57	-1.1	+.2	+12.0	+21.0
Pa. 2/.....	17,571	1,338,574	76.18	+.1	+.4	-1.6	+.1
P. R. 3/.....	1,387	11,834	8.53	-.6	-.2	-8.1	-6.3
R. I. 3/.....	107	10,064	94.06	+5.9	+2.7	+4.9	+12.4
S. C.....	1,863	120,643	64.76	+.4	+.6	+5.6	+8.7
S. Dak.....	113	7,805	69.07	0	-3.3	-11.0	-11.2
Tenn.....	2,098	116,488	55.52	-.6	-.5	-6.9	-.5
Tex.....	4,696	327,115	69.66	-.4	-.2	-2.4	-2.0
Utah.....	168	11,484	68.36	+1.8	+.6	-2.3	-17.0
Vt. 3/.....	118	8,769	74.31	-2.5	-1.2	+3.5	+1.2
V. I.....	16	615	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,140	79,253	69.52	-.5	-1.1	-1.0	+.6
Wash.....	675	60,120	89.07	-.6	-5.3	+1.2	-4.9
W. Va.....	784	44,758	57.09	-1.0	+17.6	-5.5	+12.3
Wis.....	797	82,994	104.13	-.1	+7.6	-2.0	+5.8
Wyo.....	57	5,271	92.47	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $20,932 to 131 recipients; Missouri, $51,039 to 673 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $956,985 to 12,787 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for March; April data not received. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	545,285	$45,626,100	$83.67	+0.9	+0.5	+10.4	+17.9
Ala.	14,863	689,434	46.39	+.1	-.3	+3.6	+4.6
Alaska 2/	215	31,454	146.30	+3.4	-2.9	+52.5	+132.6
Ariz.	3,571	240,626	67.38	+2.6	+2.8	+28.6	+28.6
Ark.	9,543	588,346	61.65	(3/)	-.7	+4.1	+12.5
Calif.	69,271	8,191,802	118.26	+3.4	+3.0	+48.2	+54.1
Colo.	6,104	475,351	77.88	+.8	+1.8	+1.1	+5.9
Conn.	8,183	694,284	84.84	+1.7	+11.3	+14.2	+20.2
Del.	440	33,350	75.80	+1.4	(3/)	+3.5	+7.1
D. C.	3,303	267,496	80.99	+.7	-1.0	+9.2	+15.1
Fla. 2/	17,526	1,212,044	69.16	+.6	-1.3	+10.3	+7.8
Ga.	26,935	1,636,318	60.75	-.1	-2.2	+4.4	+7.7
Guam 4/	44	1,332	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/	1,215	191,491	157.61	+12.9	+40.6	+15.2	+61.4
Idaho	3,097	176,494	56.99	+1.1	+1.5	+14.2	+14.5
Ill. 2/	29,542	3,030,795	102.59	+.4	-10.3	+5.6	+16.7
Ind.	1,547	187,777	121.38	+3.4	+2.5	+54.1	+62.2
Iowa	1,259	104,602	83.08	+.1	+.9	+13.9	+14.7
Kans. 2/	5,085	577,561	113.58	+1.1	-2.2	+13.2	+24.5
Ky. 2/	11,190	850,444	76.00	+2.2	+1.0	+14.2	+12.3
La.	19,574	1,145,258	58.51	+.5	+.2	+4.2	+5.5
Maine 2/	2,255	203,487	90.24	-.7	+.2	+1.4	+3.6
Md. 2/	7,887	670,823	85.05	+1.2	+7.8	+8.3	+18.1
Mass.	12,025	1,930,025	160.50	-6.5	-1.7	+3.8	+14.3
Mich.	10,982	1,202,408	109.49	+4.4	+10.6	+47.6	+52.3
Minn.	3,841	236,660	61.61	+.8	+.9	+13.1	+14.4
Miss.	18,806	826,902	43.97	+.7	+2.1	+10.3	+11.4
Mo.	15,184	1,097,746	72.30	(6/)	-.3	+4.3	+8.2
Mont.	1,380	108,898	78.91	+.4	-.1	+8.8	+9.2
Nebr.	2,705	269,907	99.78	+.5	+.4	+10.0	+17.2
N. H.	621	71,085	114.47	-.3	-1.4	+8.9	+9.9
N. J.	8,749	867,471	99.15	+.3	+.4	+5.8	+11.3
N. Mex. 2/	3,828	344,865	90.09	+.6	+.5	+7.9	+13.6
N. Y. 2/	35,673	4,533,767	127.09	+.8	-3.3	+1.5	+1.2
N. C.	22,693	1,763,536	77.71	+1.1	+8.5	+5.3	+18.1
N. Dak. 2/	1,697	209,759	123.61	+1.5	+.3	+19.1	+27.9
Ohio	19,552	1,581,815	80.90	+1.5	-1.6	+4.8	+11.3
Okla. 2/	14,514	1,629,574	112.28	+.7	+1.1	+12.7	+14.6
Oreg.	8,286	572,215	69.06	+1.8	+3.1	+7.0	+17.0
Pa.	20,860	1,640,848	78.66	+.4	+3.2	+6.3	+26.5
P. R. 2/	20,845	180,993	8.68	-.1	+.1	-2.4	-1.9
R. I. 2/	2,876	274,909	95.59	+.9	+1.8	+5.0	+10.5
S. C.	8,970	502,660	56.04	+.5	+.8	+5.4	+3.2
S. Dak.	1,118	78,333	70.07	+.4	+.8	+1.5	+2.5
Tenn.	13,388	730,526	54.56	+1.0	+1.2	+6.9	+16.4
Tex.	9,840	562,279	57.14	+.7	+.8	+7.8	+7.5
Utah	4,939	335,472	67.92	-.7	-2.3	+6.4	+2.2
Vt. 2/	1,253	99,021	79.03	+1.6	+1.2	+18.5	+15.1
V. I.	74	2,904	39.24	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.	6,893	486,236	70.54	(3/)	+1.4	+3.3	+10.3
Wash.	18,188	1,129,141	62.08	+.1	-3.5	-1.0	-4.3
W. Va.	5,817	308,768	53.08	-7.1	+4.1	-6.4	-3.6
Wis.	6,346	789,907	124.47	+9.5	+9.8	+9.5	+20.7
Wyo.	693	57,001	82.25	+3.9	+4.0	+12.9	+7.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Data for March; April data not received. 5/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	1,076,061	4,505,880	3,374,923	$154,713,550	$143.78	$34.34	+0.3	+0.3	+5.7	+10.9
Ala. 3/.....	18,373	74,969	59,290	888,130	48.34	11.85	-.8	-.5	-19.0	-18.1
Alaska 3/.....	1,321	4,853	3,708	168,584	127.62	34.74	+.1	-.4	+3.3	+3.7
Ariz. 3/.....	9,488	40,631	30,706	1,156,525	121.89	28.46	(5/)	+.1	-3.4	-3.7
Ark.....	7,492	31,410	23,673	528,275	70.51	16.82	+1.5	-.5	+8.7	+8.0
Calif. 3/ 4/...	141,119	585,781	431,421	26,119,623	185.09	44.59	+1.3	+1.1	+20.4	+20.0
Colo.....	11,223	43,773	33,938	1,649,989	147.02	37.69	+1.8	+2.2	+8.2	+10.3
Conn. 4/.....	15,056	60,906	44,379	2,901,063	192.68	47.63	+.2	+2.8	+4.5	-.6
Del. 4/.....	2,873	13,170	9,981	374,859	130.48	28.46	-2.5	-1.7	+6.1	+37.9
Dist. of Col...	4,344	20,801	16,787	681,704	156.93	32.77	+.9	+1.0	+9.7	+9.6
Fla.....	28,010	107,659	86,386	1,716,244	61.27	15.94	+.7	(5/)	+4.4	+3.6
Ga.....	18,624	75,470	57,841	1,667,868	89.55	22.10	+1.4	+1.3	+20.3	+16.6
Guam 6/.....	131	674	560	10,707	81.73	15.89	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,245	14,078	10,421	517,165	159.37	36.74	-.6	+3.4	+.2	+8.7
Idaho.....	2,682	10,383	7,581	401,672	149.77	38.69	+.2	+.2	+.3	-1.2
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	56,953	268,466	206,622	12,322,976	216.37	45.90	-.1	-3.6	-.3	+3.7
Ind. 3/.....	11,977	48,925	36,612	1,430,229	119.41	29.23	(7/)	-1.3	+1.7	+1.6
Iowa.....	11,189	44,908	32,667	1,749,834	156.39	38.96	+1.1	+1.0	+9.9	+11.5
Kans. 3/ 4/....	9,052	38,589	29,477	1,495,314	165.19	38.75	+.2	-3.4	+14.1	+20.6
Ky. 3/.....	21,318	83,270	59,862	2,109,126	98.94	25.33	+1.4	+4.3	+7.7	+8.9
La. 3/.....	24,145	106,280	80,683	2,477,882	102.63	23.31	+.1	+.6	+3.8	+4.7
Maine.....	5,249	19,105	14,033	551,069	104.99	28.84	-.7	-.7	-4.4	-5.3
Md. 3/ 4/.....	20,140	85,584	65,840	2,875,552	142.78	33.60	+.6	+.6	+20.5	+24.4
Mass. 4/.....	26,099	98,858	74,139	4,851,408	185.88	49.07	+1.9	+3.0	+11.9	+11.4
Mich. 3/ 4/....	40,831	168,874	124,419	6,176,263	151.26	36.57	+.6	+4.1	+10.7	+18.8
Minn. 3/.....	14,325	52,416	40,842	2,709,766	189.16	51.70	+1.6	-1.9	+11.4	+14.2
Miss.....	20,790	83,341	66,728	775,659	37.31	9.31	+.6	-5.8	+1.0	-11.4
Mo. 3/.....	26,442	108,453	83,006	2,635,707	99.68	24.30	+.2	-.1	+1.5	+2.6
Mont.....	1,879	7,523	5,818	273,205	145.40	36.32	+2.3	+2.4	+3.6	+7.3
Nebr.....	4,140	16,955	12,999	537,380	129.80	31.69	+2.1	+3.7	+14.0	+18.2
Nev.....	1,311	5,388	4,258	168,252	128.34	31.23	-.5	+.2	+12.8	+11.5
N. H.....	1,138	4,709	3,522	204,364	179.58	43.40	+.8	+1.4	+8.2	+8.4
N. J.....	27,219	107,689	81,634	5,398,770	198.35	50.13	+1.1	+1.9	+9.7	+13.6
N. Mex. 3/.....	7,194	29,675	22,598	981,320	136.41	33.07	-.1	(6/)	-5.4	-4.8
N. Y. 4/.....	126,348	545,346	399,524	26,501,234	209.75	48.60	-.2	-.7	+9.4	+17.5
N. C. 3/.....	27,684	115,138	85,996	2,930,057	105.84	25.45	+1.1	+4.1	-2.3	+3.6
N. Dak.....	2,075	8,233	6,276	372,066	179.31	45.19	+1.5	+1.4	+14.9	+19.7
Ohio 4/.....	46,985	200,653	148,553	6,398,728	136.19	31.89	+1.0	+1.5	+19.8	+22.0
Okla. 3/ 4/....	18,798	74,474	55,330	2,425,728	129.04	32.57	+.3	+.6	+1.1	-4.9
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	8,773	34,805	25,607	1,343,148	153.10	38.59	+.9	-.5	+8.2	+11.3
Pa. 4/.....	68,215	301,433	216,754	9,738,686	142.76	32.31	-2.5	(7/)	-8.7	+3.8
P. R.....	49,350	200,105	159,956	819,920	16.61	4.10	+.4	-.4	-4.0	+8.5
R. I. 4/.....	6,028	24,403	17,943	1,009,679	167.50	41.38	-1.2	-.4	+1.0	+4.4
S. C.....	7,420	29,785	23,963	485,307	65.41	16.29	-.5	-.5	-6.3	-8.5
S. Dak.....	3,078	11,570	8,724	366,165	118.96	31.65	+1.3	+1.6	+13.2	+17.6
Tenn. 3/.....	19,271	77,299	58,856	1,740,364	90.31	22.51	+.7	+.5	+.1	+13.1
Tex.....	20,706	94,667	71,431	1,769,245	85.45	18.69	+1.3	-1.4	+7.8	+12.8
Utah 3/ 4/.....	5,668	23,792	17,094	726,401	128.16	30.53	+.2	-2.4	+12.0	+1.2
Vt.....	1,455	5,567	4,081	165,102	113.47	29.66	+1.4	+1.0	+3.9	+3.0
V. I.....	299	1,139	968	21,332	71.34	18.73	-1.4	-1.5	+5.3	+6.4
Va. 3/.....	11,110	47,526	36,647	1,181,407	106.34	24.86	+.9	+.4	+4.0	+8.0
Wash. 3/ 4/....	19,588	80,396	56,837	2,751,688	140.48	34.23	-1.1	-5.6	+10.2	+.9
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	25,484	117,313	81,143	3,138,665	123.16	26.75	-.6	+1.8	-5.4	-5.7
Wis. 3/.....	11,378	44,928	33,913	2,176,812	191.32	48.45	+.4	+2.7	+.1	+1.9
Wyo.....	976	3,742	2,896	145,332	148.91	38.84	+1.2	-1.7	+9.9	+9.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for March; April data not received. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, April 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	80,924	467,955	314,523	$15,519,563	$191.78	$33.16	-2.9	-3.3	+4.1	+10.3
Calif.....	18,810	108,946	74,021	4,088,351	217.35	37.53	+.8	-1.2	+49.9	+43.6
Conn.....	1,967	11,377	7,556	360,594	183.32	31.69	-2.6	-4.0	-21.7	-36.8
Del.....	405	2,476	1,725	66,508	164.22	26.86	-13.4	-12.8	-25.8	-7.8
Hawaii....	281	1,825	1,265	57,323	204.00	31.41	+.4	+10.0	-18.6	-9.0
Ill.....	6,740	43,207	29,991	1,812,311	268.89	41.94	-2.1	-5.8	-20.0	-16.8
Kans.....	546	3,254	2,180	119,047	218.03	36.58	+2.6	+5.6	+27.6	+53.6
Md.....	535	3,092	2,043	90,543	169.24	29.28	-16.6	-16.6	-16.0	-13.8
Mass.....	748	4,142	2,777	184,339	246.44	44.50	+.6	-1.1	-3.5	+26.7
Mich.....	4,221	26,411	18,111	833,676	197.51	31.57	-.5	+3.3	+26.4	+135.3
N. Y.....	16,791	96,901	65,498	3,439,567	204.85	35.50	-4.2	-3.4	-3.1	+7.3
Ohio.....	5,947	33,805	22,609	966,597	162.54	28.59	+2.1	-.9	+231.0	+244.5
Okla.....	35	224	157	6,050	(3/)	(3/)	+2.8	+2.3	+38.3	+36.9
Oreg.....	1,173	6,484	4,419	231,281	197.17	35.67	-6.2	-9.3	+1.2	-.5
Pa.....	6,865	38,542	25,334	981,246	142.93	25.46	-11.3	-8.2	-37.3	-31.6
R. I.....	491	2,957	1,999	98,464	200.54	33.30	-12.8	-14.4	-29.6	-29.8
Utah.....	1,234	6,455	4,362	112,974	91.55	17.50	-9.5	-6.3	+3.6	-.1
Wash.....	3,665	20,449	13,287	513,928	140.23	25.13	-7.4	-18.6	+3.9	-4.3
W. Va.....	10,470	57,408	37,189	1,556,764	148.69	27.12	-1.8	+1.0	-8.7	-9.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, April 1965 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	26,626	152,141	26,628	23,975	101,538	$4,778,112	$3,294,071	$179.45	$123.72
California.....	8,307	48,689	8,307	7,123	33,259	1,831,073	637,212	220.43	76.71
Illinois.....	2,694	16,526	2,696	2,381	11,449	587,629	465,714	218.13	172.87
Kansas.....	132	745	132	126	487	32,604	13,054	247.00	98.89
Maryland.....	175	1,045	175	173	697	31,749	16,888	181.42	96.50
Michigan.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Ohio.....	3,419	19,566	3.419	3,027	13,120	695,680	643,029	203.47	188.08
Oregon.....	317	1,890	317	284	1,289	72,080	30,593	227.38	96.51
Pennsylvania.....	596	3,405	596	596	2,213	104,483	72,179	175.31	121.11
Washington.....	516	2,867	516	516	1,835	75,700	68,288	146.71	132.34
West Virginia.....	10,470	57,408	10,470	9,749	37,189	1,347,114	1,347,114	128.66	128.66

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Data not reported.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, April 1965 1/

State	Number of				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	6,344	2/ 4,953	2/ 265	2,657	$468,318	$73.82	2/ $326,833	2/ $40,594
Ala.....	6	6	0	3	241	(3/)	241	0
Alaska.....	49	49	0	18	4,707	(3/)	4,707	0
Ariz.....	196	196	0	71	12,409	63.31	12,409	0
Calif.....	1,274	1,155	119	637	123,645	97.05	98,575	25,070
Ill.....	1,126	(2/)	(2/)	450	100,891	89.60	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	144	144	0	47	5,660	39.31	5,660	0
Kans.....	89	82	7	34	7,745	87.02	6,831	914
Ky.....	26	26	0	10	1,820	(3/)	1,820	0
La.....	555	521	34	233	36,923	66.53	33,060	3,863
Md.....	627	586	41	214	46,795	74.63	43,124	3,671
Mich.....	50	43	7	19	3,499	69.98	2,899	600
Minn.....	174	152	22	75	15,409	88.56	10,969	4,440
Mo.....	95	95	0	26	3,040	32.00	3,040	0
N. Mex.....	53	53	0	13	3,097	58.43	3,097	0
N. C.....	11	11	0	2	419	(3/)	419	0
Okla.....	326	326	0	140	14,327	43.95	14,327	0
Oreg.....	87	87	0	38	5,850	67.24	5,850	0
Tenn.....	284	254	30	90	19,156	67.45	17,427	1,729
Utah.....	307	307	0	143	14,419	46.97	14,419	0
Va.....	54	54	0	19	2,502	46.33	2,502	0
Wash.....	626	626	0	295	33,962	54.25	33,962	0
W. Va.....	54	49	5	25	3,104	57.48	2,797	307
Wis.....	131	131	0	55	8,698	66.40	8,698	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1965 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1965 in--		April 1964 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	345,000	759,000	$23,251,000	$67.41	$30.63	-6.2	-4.3	-10.1	-3.4
Ala.	72	72	984	13.67	13.67	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	208	776	14,934	71.80	19.24	-20.7	-28.3	+10.4	+2.4
Ariz.	2,408	6,445	124,966	51.90	19.39	+9.7	+4.8	+7.4	+3.9
Ark.	362	1,430	5,541	15.31	3.87	+15.3	+19.3	-1.6	-5.8
Calif.	21,598	36,438	1,256,765	58.19	34.49	-3.8	-4.3	-39.7	-20.4
Colo.	2,174	8,678	110,289	50.73	12.71	-18.8	-27.1	+8.0	+5.5
Conn.	4/ 4,681	4/ 11,875	4/ 328,202	70.11	27.64	-2.4	-1.1	+18.8	+15.4
Del.	1,507	2,890	87,828	58.28	30.39	-2.5	-1.3	-5.4	-6.5
D. C.	794	855	61,561	77.53	72.00	-1.5	-.5	+25.0	+32.2
Fla. 5/	8,100	(6/)	245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,506	5,853	76,964	30.71	13.15	-12.1	+.4	+1.4	-.8
Guam 7/	20	20	853	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,044	1,297	75,317	72.14	58.07	-6.1	-4.4	-9.0	+.3
Ill.	27,932	58,725	2,233,696	79.97	38.04	-11.0	-6.3	-9.2	-8.4
Iowa 5/	4,200	10,400	170,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,206	7,598	212,986	66.43	28.03	-12.7	-10.5	-4.5	+3.0
Ky.	1,628	4,809	48,797	29.97	10.15	-14.5	-12.1	-4.6	-16.0
La.	8,237	9,136	430,874	52.31	47.16	-1.0	-1.2	+.4	+.7
Maine	3,180	11,482	159,025	50.01	13.85	-13.7	-21.3	0	0
Md.	7,627	8,600	575,070	75.40	66.87	-3.5	-.3	+21.9	+28.0
Mass.	7,740	16,240	580,526	75.00	35.75	-7.4	-14.2	-7.0	-9.6
Mich.	21,961	64,814	1,759,531	80.12	27.15	-3.8	-1.6	-29.8	-34.4
Minn.	12,014	36,051	1,020,424	84.94	28.31	-5.8	-4.2	-.5	-.6
Miss.	1,294	1,743	19,227	14.86	11.03	+1.7	-.9	+10.4	+8.8
Mo.	10,336	13,942	685,027	66.28	49.13	-3.9	(8/)	+6.9	+5.5
Mont.	1,538	4,911	86,942	56.53	17.70	-11.3	-18.4	-38.3	-15.0
Nev.	356	700	21,183	59.50	30.26	-.1	(8/)	+2.6	+3.4
N. H.	1,040	3,676	68,970	66.32	18.76	-18.4	-18.7	-13.2	-12.7
N. J. 9/	11,275	36,317	1,429,014	126.74	39.35	-10.5	-5.9	-3.1	+5.6
N. Mex.	259	501	11,441	44.17	22.84	-1.8	+4.8	-57.1	-60.6
N. Y. 10/	52,268	110,266	4,548,111	87.02	41.25	-.5	-.3	+15.8	+27.7
N. C.	1,643	4,931	39,474	24.03	8.01	-32.7	-26.9	-10.3	-5.1
N. Dak.	613	2,860	39,353	64.20	13.76	-13.7	-25.3	+15.4	+9.2
Ohio	27,884	87,723	1,861,894	66.77	21.22	-4.6	-5.1	-21.5	-20.7
Okla.	8,280	(6/)	94,173	11.37	---	---	-16.3	---	-8.8
Oreg.	5,445	(6/)	317,793	58.36	---	---	-17.1	---	+13.0
Pa.	36,932	44,813	2,404,398	65.10	53.65	-2.7	-2.1	-5.2	+4.1
P. R.	1,768	1,768	14,063	7.95	7.95	+4.1	-.6	+13.6	+12.4
R. I.	3,282	7,723	232,210	70.75	30.07	+4.7	+20.0	+14.8	+13.8
S. C.	1,267	1,480	34,650	27.35	23.41	-9.4	+.4	-14.8	-25.0
S. Dak.	686	2,539	28,930	42.17	11.39	+3.8	+12.7	+25.8	+33.6
Tenn.	2,050	3,606	56,037	27.34	15.54	-9.7	+4.1	-28.5	+29.0
Tex. 11/	9,100	(6/)	257,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,850	5,373	171,491	92.70	31.92	-15.8	+5.9	-8.0	+7.3
Vt. 7/ 11/	1,300	(6/)	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	199	206	7,224	36.30	35.07	+3.0	+2.5	+14.4	+37.7
Va.	3,085	8,418	152,279	49.36	18.09	-3.0	-.3	+4.4	+8.9
Wash.	9,182	13,653	626,288	68.21	45.87	-15.8	-10.6	-4.8	+8.3
W. Va.	1,671	2,614	60,843	36.41	23.28	-6.3	-1.6	+3.1	+14.4
Wis.	7,506	23,698	696,001	92.73	29.37	-5.5	-7.0	-18.8	-23.3
Wyo.	580	2,322	46,790	80.67	20.15	-21.8	-22.9	-6.2	-7.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 14 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for March; April data not received. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdiction.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 1/
Total.....	$39,790,346	$49.837,016	$1,079,344	$11,731,608	$14,941,281	$10,507,000
Ala.....	1,298,633	104,737	4,424	68,347	1,607	189
Alaska 2/.....	27,733	(3/)	---	16,395	25	95,755
Ariz.....	71,599	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	861,496	203,378	21,690	218,809	49,147	39,198
Calif.....	3,959,314	10,917,983	237,752	1,367,731	1,828,660	164,623
Colo.....	675,490	4/ 937,845	3,896	92,074	116,621	92,719
Conn.....	190,560	4/ 1,373,849	20,023	345,259	528,265	---
Del.....	18,145	16,427	1,391	---	---	---
D. C.....	59,209	256,510	474	31,172	992	39
Fla. 2/.....	1,207,414	362,542	17,061	230,685	79,488	---
Ga.....	1,012,102	(3/)	10,659	171,121	---	---
Guam.....	(5/)	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	25,405	221,479	1,640	132,933	88,583	26,821
Idaho.....	62,445	359,003	85	24,657	---	---
Ill. 2/.....	2,787,790	603,319	82,748	1,015,356	1,820,643	910,702
Ind.....	903,246	29,348	45,407	113,081	250,499	---
Iowa.....	947,936	719,057	11,474	---	178,165	6/ 312,000
Kans. 2/.....	494,231	4/ 404,279	13,233	124,334	218,640	139,266
Ky. 2/.....	789,649	393.974	23,776	153,877	291,404	---
La.....	2,345,972	113,900	7,271	109,598	34,323	6,480
Maine 2/.....	336,846	139,686	3,750	46,228	26,245	96,328
Md. 2/.....	106,799	7/ 499,847	4,283	133,781	---	814
Mass.....	1,283,478	4/ 5,377,406	27,622	1,058,095	690,453	245,631
Mich.....	878,957	2,177,496	22,441	263,946	328,484	526,945
Minn.....	1,089,703	4/ 2,748,581	49,495	49,817	479,574	567,507
Miss.....	189,243	(3/)	3,082	---	---	---
Mo.....	1,140,190	(3/)	---	72,074	49,343	25,844
Mont.....	1,258	(3/)	403	360	662	450,887
Nebr.....	685,872	117,935	31,265	143,792	61,837	---
Nev.....	59,267	(3/)	3,057	(3/)	10,800	162,531
N. H.....	95,570	125,497	5,624	22,294	33,495	---
N. J.....	330,689	4/ 1,419,039	10,720	255,670	319,300	380,427
N. Mex. 2/.....	196,470	(3/)	6,732	75,942	103,877	5,675
N. Y. 2/.....	1,383,433	4/ 11,904,491	103,433	1,973,895	3,574,737	344,155
N. C.....	405,985	395,197	28,538	430,833	324,051	121,274
N. Dak. 2/.....	160,330	4/ 312,435	1,032	100,003	61,335	20,729
Ohio.....	3,261,214	(3/)	49,569	324,762	658,428	1,262,319
Okla. 2/.....	1,627,493	207,354	32,466	285,789	18,613	---
Oreg.....	143,194	178,269	5,526	190,180	135,986	72,513
Pa.....	703,002	2,692,925	77,777	434,951	1,079,639	1,304,995
P. R. 2/.....	(5/)	8/ 129,507	---	---	---	---
R. I. 2/.....	99,501	594,774	1,873	55,306	126,164	84,833
S. C.....	402,000	296,529	19,312	96,760	34,364	16,297
S. Dak.....	105,240	29,280	---	---	---	151,420
Tenn.....	573,724	334,543	3,147	30,123	46,917	---
Tex.....	2,938,811	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	46,827	245,762	2.074	140,642	75,111	535
Vt. 2/.....	210,385	35,910	1,647	23,630	---	---
V. I.....	1.299	3,706	4	74	150	188
Va.....	260.777	247.646	10,843	100,204	47,184	24,421
Wash.....	655,900	1,488.257	14,715	571,801	415,872	158,353
W. Va.....	207,171	297,034	11,688	74,526	421,222	15,719
Wis.....	2,425,937	805,476	43.177	551,153	319,695	256,381
Wyo.....	45,412	14,804	1,045	9,548	10,681	46,901

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $25,591 in Colorado, $37 in Connecticut, $11,509 in Kansas, $97,629 in Massachusetts, $35,569 in Minnesota, $7,936 in New Jersey, $52,132 in New York, and $2,931 in North Dakota. 5/ Data not reported. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Data for March; April data not received.

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, April 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total.....	$80.81	$62.32	$18.49	$195.34	$86.95	$75.63	$11.31	$83.67	$62.16	$21.51	$34.34	$31.02	$3.32
Ala.....	68.92	57.31	11.61	301.84	68.41	66.00	2.40	46.39	41.79	4.60	11.85	11.83	.02
Alaska 2/.....	90.35	70.11	20.24	(3/)	82.63	82.63	---	146.30	70.04	76.26	34.74	34.73	.01
Ariz.....	63.53	58.10	5.42	(3/)	71.71	71.71	---	67.38	67.38	---	28.46	28.46	---
Ark.....	65.31	50.81	14.51	62.89	71.38	60.09	11.30	61.65	38.72	22.93	16.82	15.25	1.56
Calif.....	111.52	97.06	14.45	302.76	138.83	119.44	19.39	118.26	98.51	19.74	44.59	41.47	3.12
Colo.....	95.67	80.35	15.32	(4/)	86.32	71.10	15.22	77.88	62.79	15.08	37.69	35.03	2.66
Conn.....	88.97	61.32	27.64	197.62	129.06	65.09	63.97	84.84	42.65	42.19	47.63	38.96	8.67
Del.....	65.31	52.55	12.76	157.95	87.47	82.95	4.52	75.80	75.80	---	28.46	28.46	---
Dist. of Col.....	88.65	63.62	25.04	295.52	76.26	73.87	2.38	80.99	71.55	9.44	32.77	32.72	.05
Fla. 2/.....	65.55	49.21	16.34	347.60	65.92	59.37	6.55	69.16	55.99	13.16	15.94	15.20	.74
Ga.....	58.18	47.18	11.01	(3/)	59.21	55.86	3.35	60.75	54.40	6.35	22.10	22.10	---
Guam 5/.....	33.58	33.58	(6/)	(6/)	(7/)	(7/)	---	(7/)	(7/)	---	15.89	15.89	---
Hawaii 2/.....	80.61	59.31	21.30	257.53	92.11	70.24	21.87	157.61	48.20	109.41	36.74	30.44	6.29
Idaho.....	75.59	61.03	14.55	142.86	75.07	74.44	.63	56.99	49.03	7.96	38.69	38.69	---
Ill. 2/.....	97.80	47.53	50.26	373.80	98.23	64.19	34.04	102.59	68.22	34.37	45.90	39.12	6.78
Ind.....	84.63	44.60	40.03	168.67	88.10	62.43	25.67	121.38	48.28	73.10	29.23	24.11	5.12
Iowa.....	92.44	57.45	34.99	119.80	102.25	92.05	10.20	83.08	83.08	---	38.96	35.00	3.97
Kans. 2/.....	92.98	70.17	22.81	147.28	102.56	76.51	26.05	113.58	89.13	24.45	38.75	33.08	5.67
Ky. 2/.....	63.12	49.74	13.38	35.41	72.27	62.77	9.50	76.00	62.25	13.75	25.33	21.83	3.50
La.....	84.95	67.05	17.91	176.59	81.24	78.60	2.63	58.51	52.91	5.60	23.31	22.99	.32
Maine 2/.....	83.72	52.72	31.00	271.76	84.65	72.15	12.50	90.24	69.74	20.50	28.84	27.47	1.37
Md. 2/.....	73.84	63.07	10.77	(4/)	82.25	71.15	11.10	85.05	68.09	16.96	33.60	33.60	---
Mass.....	94.51	69.97	24.54	179.05	140.54	128.29	12.25	160.50	72.51	87.99	49.07	42.09	6.98
Mich.....	98.22	80.19	18.03	389.05	94.59	81.01	13.58	109.49	85.45	24.03	36.57	34.63	1.95
Minn.....	87.27	53.03	34.24	200.38	115.03	67.26	47.78	61.61	48.64	12.97	51.70	42.55	9.15
Miss.....	40.32	37.74	2.59	(3/)	45.25	44.06	1.18	43.97	43.97	---	9.31	9.31	---
Mo.....	69.45	58.25	11.21	(3/)	75.00	75.00	---	72.30	67.55	4.75	24.30	23.85	.45
Mont.....	72.00	71.76	.24	(3/)	85.89	84.27	1.62	78.91	78.65	.26	36.32	36.23	.09
Nebr.....	95.28	40.15	55.13	375.59	104.19	54.33	49.86	99.78	46.62	53.16	31.69	28.05	3.65
Nev.....	88.75	66.14	22.60	(3/)	116.76	97.16	19.60	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	31.23	29.22	2.00
N. H.....	101.56	79.66	21.90	58.10	107.24	85.85	21.38	114.47	78.57	35.90	43.40	36.29	7.11
N. J.....	87.19	63.37	23.81	261.19	88.88	77.24	11.64	99.15	69.93	29.22	50.13	47.17	2.97
N. Mex. 2/.....	77.69	58.53	19.15	(3/)	93.70	74.13	19.57	90.09	70.25	19.84	33.07	29.57	3.50
N. Y. 2/.....	98.47	74.14	24.33	321.61	118.59	85.47	33.12	127.09	71.76	55.33	48.60	42.04	6.55
N. C.....	62.55	53.04	9.51	294.70	69.97	64.21	5.76	77.71	58.73	18.99	25.45	22.63	2.81
N. Dak. 2/.....	97.22	65.95	31.28	229.23	84.11	71.37	12.74	123.61	64.68	58.93	45.19	37.74	7.45
Ohio.....	103.36	64.33	39.04	(3/)	85.10	69.91	15.20	80.90	64.29	16.61	31.89	28.61	3.28
Okla. 2/.....	96.37	76.67	19.71	160.49	123.18	103.27	19.91	112.28	92.59	19.69	32.57	32.32	.25
Oreg.....	71.34	57.43	13.91	42.81	90.57	78.51	12.07	69.06	46.11	22.95	38.59	34.68	3.91
Pa.....	78.93	63.68	15.25	258.54	76.18	71.75	4.43	78.66	57.81	20.85	32.31	28.73	3.58
P. R. 2/.....	8.53	8.53	(6/)	5/ 27.75	8.53	8.53	---	8.68	8.68	---	4.10	4.10	---
R. I. 2/.....	96.02	78.90	17.12	272.71	94.06	76.55	17.50	95.59	76.36	19.23	41.38	36.21	5.17
S. C.....	55.86	40.02	15.84	177.99	64.76	54.39	10.37	56.04	45.25	10.79	16.29	15.14	1.15
S. Dak.....	85.76	70.76	15.00	49.21	69.07	69.07	---	70.07	70.07	---	31.65	31.65	---
Tenn.....	57.95	45.10	12.85	33.08	55.52	54.02	1.50	54.56	52.31	2.25	22.51	21.91	.61
Tex.....	70.28	57.52	12.75	(3/)	69.66	69.66	---	57.14	57.14	---	18.69	18.69	---
Utah.....	66.16	56.31	9.84	101.98	68.36	56.01	12.35	67.92	39.45	28.48	30.53	27.37	3.16
Vt. 2/.....	86.68	47.36	39.32	221.67	74.31	60.36	13.96	79.03	60.17	18.86	29.66	29.66	---
V. I.....	40.68	37.68	3.00	31.14	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	39.24	38.24	1.00	18.73	18.60	.13
Va.....	65.60	45.74	19.87	82.66	69.52	60.01	9.51	70.54	56.00	14.54	24.86	23.87	.99
Wash.....	81.20	61.15	20.05	146.42	89.07	67.27	21.80	62.08	30.64	31.44	34.23	29.05	5.17
W. Va.....	54.01	39.21	14.80	28.30	57.09	42.18	14.91	53.08	40.27	12.81	26.75	23.16	3.59
Wis.....	116.48	30.86	85.62	132.22	104.13	49.96	54.17	124.47	37.62	86.85	48.45	41.34	7.12
Wyo.....	87.16	68.53	18.63	(7/)	92.47	74.14	18.33	82.25	68.47	13.78	38.84	35.98	2.85

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Data for March; April data not received. 6/ Data not reported. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, April 1965

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in month		Benefits awarded in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	328,834	---	---	---	---	$1,413,082
Total, OASI	284,672	---	---	---	---	1,290,967
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	230,530	---	20,040,455	$1,347,543	---	1,392,903
Monthly benefits, OASI	186,368	---	18,420,891	1,242,807	---	1,270,788
Monthly benefits, DI	44,162	---	1,619,564	104,736	---	122,115
Old-age (retired-worker)	91,841	$80.30	10,787,725	840,458	$77.91	853,040
Disability (disabled-worker)	22,454	92.87	925,531	84,328	91.11	97,413
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	32,564	38.35	2,787,362	111,017	39.83	115,355
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	26,667	39.44	2,606,427	105,065	40.37	107,892
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,897	33.42	184,935	5,952	32.18	7,463
Widow's or widower's	25,475	73.65	2,203,394	150,242	68.19	155,481
Parent's	258	81.72	35,941	2,527	70.30	2,723
Child's (OASI and DI)	49,043	---	2,829,779	131,077	---	138,888
Child's (OASI--total)	33,232	---	2,320,681	116,620	---	121,649
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	9,151	27.91	428,502	12,125	28.30	12,676
Child's (OASI-survivor) 2/	24,081	53.57	1,892,179	104,495	55.22	108,973
Child's (DI)	15,811	27.73	509,098	14,457	28.40	17,239
Mother's	8,895	61.71	470,723	27,895	59.26	30,003
Lump sum death payments	98,304	3/215.86	---	---	---	20,179

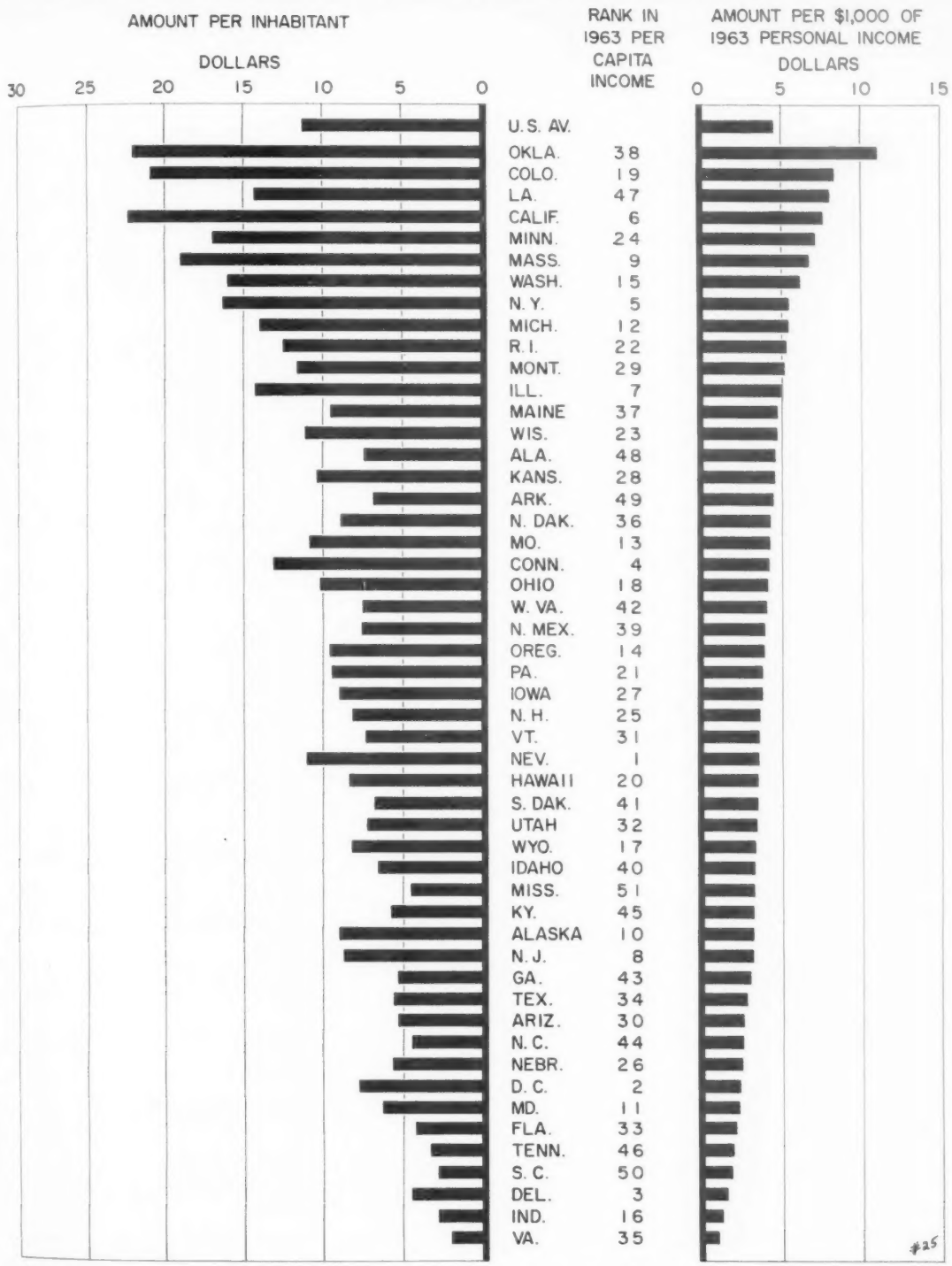
COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	April 1965	March 1965	April 1964
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	20,040,455	19,996,422	19,392,456
Total, OASI	18,420,891	18,393,092	17,897,800
Total, DI	1,619,564	1,603,330	1,494,656
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,413,082	$1,408,393	$1,354,441
Total, OASI	1,290,967	1,292,520	1,246,416
Total, DI	122,115	115,873	108,025
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	91,841	94,483	102,758
In current-payment status, end of month	10,787,725	10,772,480	10,449,652
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$80.30	$81.06	$79.73
In current-payment status, end of month	77.91	77.88	77.27
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	22,454	18,021	18,551
In current-payment status, end of month	925,531	916,775	849,897
Average disability insurance (disabled worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$92.87	$93.20	$95.11
In current-payment status, end of month	91.11	91.12	90.77
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,685,000	15,659,000	15,170,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,790,000	13,773,000	13,333,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,715	$18,907	$18,129
DI	1,927	1,959	2,154

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 93,482 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 1/ FROM STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1964 2/



1/ SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND GENERAL ASSISTANCE.

2/ EXCLUDES GUAM, PUERTO RICO, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS; INCOME DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

REVISED

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

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